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COMMUNISM

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

Vienna Headquarters
and
International Connections

16 December 1953

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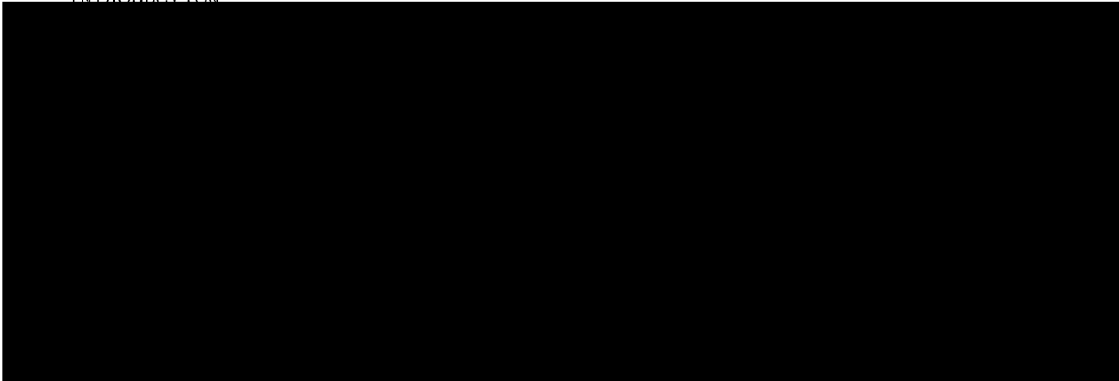
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WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS
VIENNA HEADQUARTERS
AND
INTERNATIONAL CONNECTIONS

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INTRODUCTION



2. Origin and Purposes of the WFTU.

The WFTU was founded in October, 1945, at a congress held in Paris and attended by labor representatives of many nations. It was established in the hope that it would become a truly international labor organization concerned only with the coordination and direction of the many national unions in their efforts to solve international industrial problems. By November of 1947, however, the growing tension and ideological conflict between East and West began to manifest itself in WFTU internal affairs. At this time, the leaders of the British, Dutch and U.S. trade unions attempted to place discussion of the Marshall Plan on the agenda of the WFTU Executive Committee meeting which was to be held sometime prior to February of 1948. Their efforts to do this were blocked by Louis SAILLANT, Secretary General of the WFTU and a man of strong Communist persuasion, who kept postponing the planned meeting. Finally, the British Trade Union Council, the C.I.O. and the Dutch Trade Union, N.V.V., representatives notified the Secretary General that all interested trade unions were invited to attend an international conference for "discussion of the Marshall Plan" to be held in London in March, 1948. The non-communist trade unions of Ireland, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Austria, Switzerland, the Benelux countries and the U.S. and

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Great Britain were represented at the London meeting, which the Soviet representative to the WFTU, Sergei ROSTOVSKY, promptly condemned as "separatist".

Despite this charge that the London meeting was a "capitalist plot to disrupt the international unity of the working class", the Soviets were still eager to maintain the "international character" of the WFTU. Consequently, V. V. KUZNETSOV, President of the USSR's All Union Central Council of Trade Unions, accepted the invitation of Arthur DEAKIN, President of the WFTU and representative of the British T.U.C., to call a meeting of the Executive Bureau* in Rome during the first week of May, 1948. The Marshall Plan did not appear on the agenda of the Rome meeting, but it was anticipated that there would be some discussion of SAILLANT's failure to call an Executive meeting when it was due, and it was obvious that some reference to the Marshall Plan could not be avoided. In an ill-timed move, SAILLANT added fuel to the flames by issuing without prior consultation with the Executive Bureau, a May Day Manifesto in the name of the WFTU in which the Marshall Plan was unfavourably criticized. In spite of this poor political climate, however, a compromise was reached on the question of administrative responsibility over the Executive Bureau and control of the planning of the agenda for that body. It was unanimously agreed to "reaffirm . . . the universal character of the WFTU, as well as to reaffirm that no national organization shall attempt to dominate WFTU affairs without holding in consideration the point of view of other national organizations or other tendencies."

While a split within the WFTU over political differences had been averted at the Rome meeting, the problem of integrating the old International Trade Secretariats of its predecessor, the International Federation of Trade Unions, remained. When the WFTU was formed it was understood that if it were to be a truly representative body, the existing international unions in the fields

* The Executive Bureau, consisting of 11 members of the Executive Committee, is the leading policy-making organ of the WFTU.

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of mining, metal working, transport, etc., should be incorporated into the new federation. In September, 1948, a meeting was convened in Paris for the purpose of finding a solution to the integration problem. Meanwhile, the tension between the Communist and non-Communist worlds was on the increase, and the first Berlin blockade was taking place as the delegates arrived for the Paris meeting. The British led the faction within the WFTU which believed that "in view of developments in the WFTU during the past two years, the interests of the International Trade Secretariats can best be served by continuing their independence until such time as negotiation can be resumed with a trade union international that may bring the trade secretariats together on a basis of autonomy acceptable to them." It was apparent that the trade unions of the West suspected the intent of the Soviets, and hence wanted a highly decentralized international union, at least until such time as the threat of Communist domination over the movement ceased to exist. In addition to their refusal to accept immediate integration of the Trade Secretariats into the WFTU, the C.I.O. and T.U.C. strongly opposed Soviet bloc efforts to set up a "united trade union council" representing the whole of Germany, seeing in this move a Communist attempt to gain control of the entire German labor movement.

The final break came at the Executive Bureau session held in January 1949. The British T.U.C. proposed that the WFTU suspend its functions for one year and that a special commission be named to hold the WFTU funds in trust until such time as it would be possible "to discuss the condition in which an attempt to revive the international trade union body be made," but the Communists quashed the resolution. Realizing that the WFTU was no longer an instrument of the free labor movement but a tool of the Soviet Union, the British T.U.C., the American C.I.O. and the Netherlands N.V.V. walked out of the Executive Meeting and in March of 1949 officially withdrew from the organization. In the following months, the non-communist unions of Norway and Switzerland, the General Confederation of Belgian Labor and

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the Confederation of Swedish Trade Unions followed suit. Since this time, the WFTU has been clearly identified with international Communism, despite its continued professions of "international trade union unity" of all workers regardless of political affiliation.¹

PRINCIPAL ORGANIZATIONAL COMPONENTS

1. Central Organization.

The "supreme authority" of the World Federation of Trade Unions is the World Trade Union Congress convened biennially and representative of the entire membership.* Theoretically, if not practically, all other organs of the WFTU are responsible to the Congress, which elects the General Council and the Executive Committee.

a. The General Council, the governing body of the WFTU in the periods between congresses, meets at least once a year. Its functions include those of approving the annual budget and electing the General Secretary.

b. The Executive Committee, which is the governing body of the Federation in the periods between meetings of the General Council, meets not less than twice a year. This body elects the Executive Bureau and considers all matters placed before it by the Bureaus as well as matters which are to be discussed in the General Council.**

c. The Executive Bureau, composed of a President, nine Vice-presidents, and the Secretary General, is the governing body of the WFTU between meetings of the Executive Committee. It organizes and supervises the activity of the permanent administrative organ of the WFTU, the Secretariat.

d. The Secretariat organizes, coordinates and implements the activities of the WFTU on an international scale. Its staff is permanent and under the direction of the Secretary General elected by the General Council. The Secretary General, with the approval of the Executive Bureau, appoints

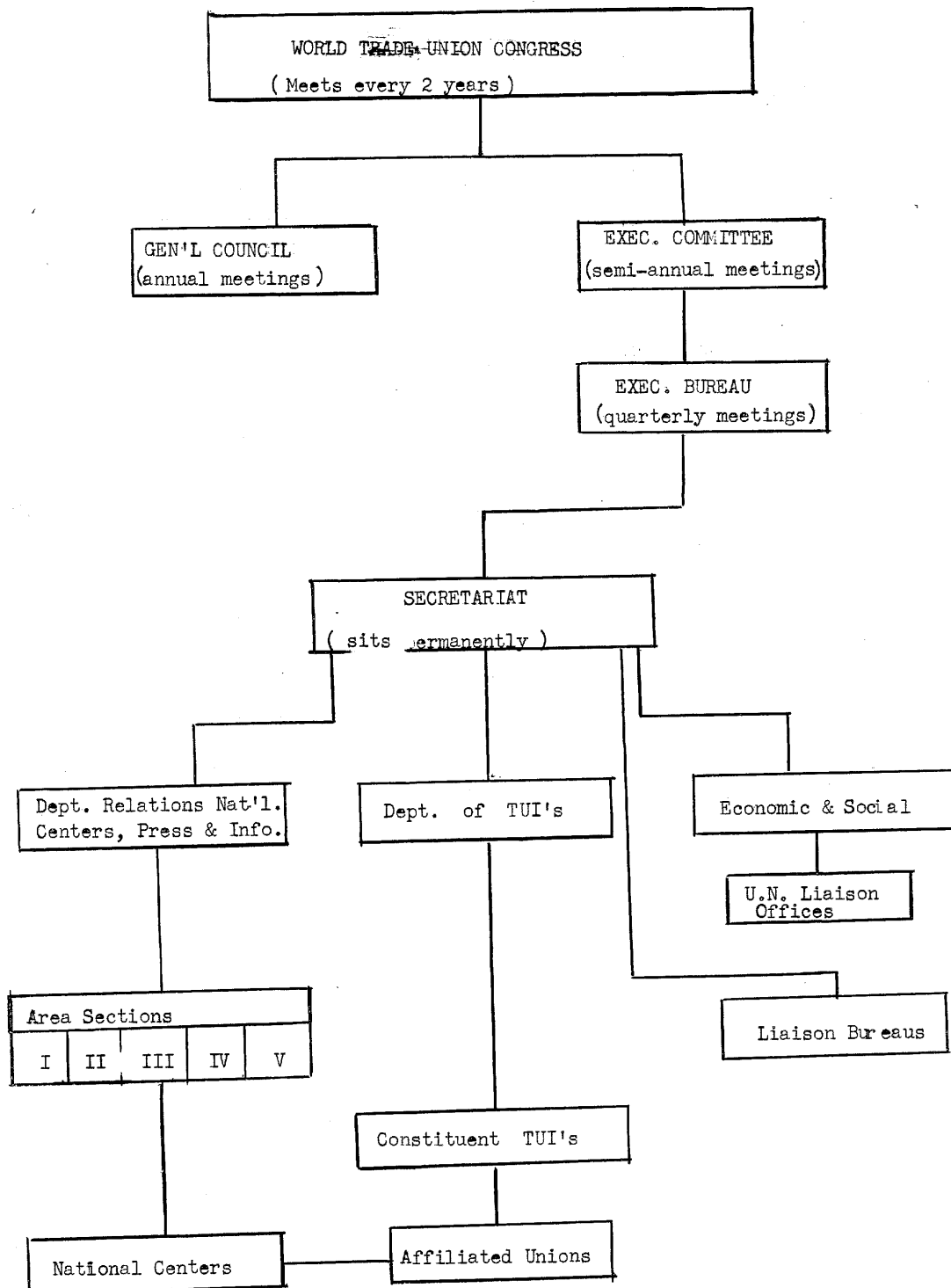
* Appendix A explains the basis of representation in the World Trade Union Congress.

** Appendix B - The Executive Committee and Executive Bureau - Personnel

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ORGANIZATION: WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS



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three Assistant Secretaries General, each of whom is directly responsible for the administration of one of the three functional departments of the Secretariat. These functional departments are summarized below:

1.) Department of Relations with National Centers, Press and Information,

This department is divided according to its title, one section dealing with national centers* and the other being the press and information section. The latter publishes the fortnightly review, World Trade Union Movement and other WFTU bulletins and coordinates the foreign language publishing houses associated with the Federation. The national centers section maintains contact with various national unions and federations such as the French CGT (Confederation Generale de Travail) and the Italian CGIL (Italian Confederation of Labor). It is divided into five geographic bureaus in the following manner:

Bureau 1: Iberia and the Americas.

Bureau 2: Africa, Greece, Turkey, Levant States, Egypt, Israel, Cyprus.

Bureau 3: Western Europe, Germany, Austria, Iceland.

Bureau 4: Middle East, (South Asia, Asia, Australia.)

Bureau 5: USSR and Satellites. (once included Yugoslavia)

2.) Department of Trade Union Internationals** This department is concerned with maintaining relations with the constituent Trade Union Internationals affiliated with the WFTU and coordinating the activities of one T.U.I. with another as well as with the programs and general directives of the Executive organs of the WFTU.

3.) Economic and Social Department. This department deals with WFTU relations with the United Nations, the International Labor Organization, and

* A National Center "is a trade union federation in a specific country, such as the CGIL of Italy (Confederazione Generale Italiano del Lavoro) (Italian Confederation of Labor), or the AITUC of India, (All-Indian Trade Union Congress).

** The Trade Union Internationals - TUI's - are international unions organized "vertically" within a number of major industries. Each TUI comprises affiliated unions throughout the world. A given union can thus be affiliated with the WFTU in two ways -through its membership in a "national center" affiliated with the WFTU; and/or through affiliation with a TUI.

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other non-governmental organizations which have an interest in the labor field. Direct access to the U.N. is maintained through permanent liaison offices in New York, New York, and with ILO through the Swiss Confederation of Labor in Geneva, Switzerland.

4.) Administrative Offices. In addition to these three major departments, there are special sections at the Secretariat which come under the heading of "administration", including a stenographic section, an accounting department, and a translation department.

2. Liaison Bureaus.

At the Second World Trade Union Congress held in Milan, Italy, in July of 1949, it was decided to set up supplementary to the sections dealing with national centers described above, four Regional Bureaus which would be responsible for the following functions:

- a. To assist trade union organizations in the given group of countries to explain and carry out WFTU decisions.
- b. To disseminate WFTU propaganda and information by press, pamphlet, radio, etc.
- c. To fight "divisionist activity" in the working class.
- d. To make contact with trade union centers affiliated to the WFTU and the "progressive" trade union organizations outside the WFTU.
- e. To recruit new members for the WFTU and keep the WFTU informed on trade union developments in the "given group of countries," (by means of a quarterly report to the Executive Bureau).
- f. To send representatives, after approval by the Executive Bureau, to meetings of the national trade union centers and federations in "the given group".²

There is a Liaison Bureau or committee of some sort for each of the following areas: the Far East; Latin America; the Near and Middle East; and Africa. The WFTU emphasizes, however, that the Liaison Bureaus, as working bodies of the Federation, are not to act as blocks between the central headquarters

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and the national centers. The latter have the right and duty to maintain direct relations with the WFTU Executive.³

THE VIENNA HEADQUARTERS OF THE WFTU SECRETARIAT

1. Physical Properties and Facilities.

Until the early part of 1951, the Secretariat was located in Paris. On 26 January of that year, the French Government issued expulsion notices to the entire staff, at which time the WFTU moved to Vienna. Because of the abruptness of this change, the WFTU was forced to set up temporary headquarters in the offices of "The Society for the Promotion of Cultural and Economic Relations between Austria and the USSR", located in the Coburg Palace, 3 Seilerstaette, Vienna I (International Sector). Business was also conducted from the offices of the WFTU publishing house at Vienna IV, (Soviet Sector), Schwindgasse 7/6, and from a villa at Roseggerweg 14, Moedling, a suburb in the Soviet zone. By May of 1951, the permanent offices of the Secretariat had been established on the second floor of the Coburg Palace, which contains offices and small conference rooms. For large conferences, meetings and receptions, the offices of the Austro-USSR Society on the first floor of the Coburg Palace are used.⁴ In the late summer of 1951, there were various reports to the effect that the offices in the International Sector were "window dressing" and that the majority of the WFTU's work was being processed at the Schwindgasse address and in a branch office in the USIA (Administration of Soviet Assets in Austria) office building at Vienna IV, (Soviet Sector) Gusshausstrasse 28.⁵ On the basis of information revealed by censorship intercepts collected within the past two years, however, it appears that some of these reports are inaccurate. WFTU postal, telegraphic and telephonic communications usually are directed to the Seilerstaette address, or to the Press and Information Department at the Schwindgasse address, while telephone communications, only, have gone to the Moedling villa. It is known that considerable correspondence from the Soviet Union goes to Moedling and thus evades censorship.⁶ In February 1953 it was

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rumored that the WFTU planned to move to Taborstrasse 1, Vienna II, in the Soviet Sector, but so far the rumor has not been confirmed.⁷ There have also been recent reports of a proposed move to Prague, but these too have been unconfirmed. In view of the fact that the WFTU, in an effort to maintain an "international" aura and free communications with the non-Communist world, had made every effort to keep its headquarters in Western Europe, it seems unlikely that a change would be made, unless it were forced by action of either the Austrian government or the Western occupation authorities.

There are two major billets or residences which are used by WFTU personnel and visitors to the Headquarters, both located in the Soviet Sector of Vienna. These are the Hotel Stefanie at Vienna II, Taborstrasse 12, and the Hotel Goldenes Lamm at Wiedner Hauptstrasse 7, Vienna IV.⁸ The most important officials live in Soviet-requisitioned villas in Moedling, where the official residence of the Secretary General, Louis SAILLANT is located.⁹ Recently, Neusetzgasse 4-6, Vienna, has been reported as a WFTU official residence also.¹⁰

2. General Pattern of Administration.

The primary functions of the Secretariat have already been discussed in the section on the Central Organization. In short, the Secretariat directs and controls the activities of the Federation's many components. It transforms the written directives of the Executive Bureau into positive actions through an extensive communications system which reaches out to all parts of the globe. The Secretariat is in daily communication, by telephone or telegraph, with the headquarters of the various Trade Union Internationals located in other countries. In most instances, the TUI officials make no decisions until such time as they can consult with the proper authority in the Secretariat. Similarly, contact is maintained with the central offices of all the European national centers such as the CGT in Paris, the CGIL in Rome (and its branches in other major Italian cities), the E.V.C. in Holland, etc. There is, however, a slight difference between the relationship of the

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Secretariat and the TUIs and its relationship with the national centers. The national unions, being much older and extremely powerful politically within their own countries, can display more independence of action than the TUIs, which represent workers of a single industry on an international basis and have a scattered membership. The great strength of the national centers of Europe is obviously respected by the Secretariat, which receives few requests for assistance from this component of the WFTU. It is notable, however, that in the sections of the world where national unions are not yet highly developed, such as colonial, semi-colonial and underdeveloped areas, the national centers are often dependent on the Secretariat for both moral and financial support.

The general pattern of administration in the Secretariat may best be described as "hierarchical". Analysis of the relations between various offices in the Secretariat shows clearly that the routine conflict between the higher and lower echelons normal to most organizations is practically non-existent. Responsibilities are clear-cut. Whenever a problem arises directly involving a national center, contact is made between that center and the functional department within headquarters responsible for the geographic area in which the center is located. If a matter concerns the activities of a TUI, direct contact is made between the Department for TUI's at headquarters and the Secretary's office of the TUI. In instances where the Liaison Bureau has not been notified of the existence of a particular problem in its jurisdiction, the Secretariat will coordinate the Bureau's activities with those of the national center involved. Policy is made by the Executive Bureau, which in turn receives its orders from Moscow. Thus, in the final analysis, the Secretariat's work is dependent upon the program evolved in the offices of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R. 11

3. Personnel.

a. Key Personnel.

The WFTU Secretariat in 1949 employed, in addition to the Secretary

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General and his three assistants, forty-five persons who held the following positions:

- 1 person responsible for research and studies in the Economic and Social Department.
- 1 accountant
- 1 person responsible for technical organization and coordination.
- 10 draftsmen (editors and correspondents in the Dept. of Relations with National Centers)
- 3 private secretaries.
- 8 translators.
- 1 assistant accountant.
- 10 short-hand typists.
- 1 steno-typist.
- 2 telephonists.
- 7 other employees. 12

Since this time, the Secretariat staff has doubled in size. There are approximately one hundred permanent employees at the Vienna office, in addition to many temporary staff members assigned to the headquarters for training purposes or as additional help in clearing away work backlogs. It is difficult to absolutely identify all the members of the WFTU Secretariat, but to the extent that reliable evidence exists, the following persons appear to be employed there:

Secretary General:

Louis SAILLANT (France)

Assistant Secretary General for National Centers, Press and Information:

Peter KOSAKOV (USSR) (Post formerly held by Sergei ROSTOVSKY)

Assistant Secretary General for Trade Union Internationals:

Luigi GRASSI (Italy)

Assistant Secretary General for Economic and Social Department:

Jan DESSAU (France)

Department of Accounts:

Chief Accountant: Alfred BORDIER (France)
Assistant Accountant: Josef EICHINGER (Austria)
Other personnel: Luzie MEISELMANN (Austria)
Helene NEUHAUS (Austria)

Department of Translations:

Elizabeth ALTSCHUL (Austria)
Roger CLAIN (France)
Allan CROZY (France)
Ruth Jakobine KALLMANN (Germany)
Denise KREISLER (Austria)
George LEESON (United Kingdom)
Erwin SKALKA (Austria)
Irina KOTOMKINA (USSR)

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Shorthand and Typing Department:

Hedwig BLOKSBERG (Austria)
Germaine DUCOUSSO (France)
Amalie FRITZ (Austria)
Anna KHS (Austria)
Fridolene KODICEK (Austria)
Lucienne SAVARIN (France) - Secretary
Jacqueline LEVY (France) - Secretary to SAILLANT
Ida SELIGER (Austria) - Secretary
Tatiana SIDOROVA (USSR)
Fanny STRUSCHEN
Beate STEINER (Austria)
Rae WILLIAMS (United Kingdom)

Telephone operator: Sophie WILDNER (Austria)

Librarian: Gisela HAMZA

Chauffeurs:

Fritz KRAUS
Friedrich WEILLINGER (Austria)
Friedrich GRAMS (Austria)
Josef WINKLER (Driver of an INTRAC car used by the WFTU)
Fränz DOUBRAVA (Austria)
Leopold GLASER (Austria)

WFTU Publications Office:

Editor-in-chief of World Trade Union Movement: Fernand LERICHE (France)
Secretary to the Editorial Board of WTUM: Regine LACAZETTE (France)
Editors: Heinrich WINTER (Austria)
Marcel (Ogier) PRETECEILLE (France)
Johan WETZLER (Austria)
John WOLFARD (United States)
Other personnel: Alexandra ZEITSEVA (USSR)
Maria SACHEY aka: Olga or Maria SACHOWA (Austria)
Roger ETIENNE (France)
Jean WETZLER

NOTE: The staffs of the Publications Office and the Department for Relations with National Centers, Press and Information often seem to be identical. In the case of the Department of Translations, its members appear to be assigned throughout the five regional bureaus for contact with national centers. It is probable, therefore, that the staff members of all three of these units sometimes work together informally on a single project.

Department of Relations with National Centers, Press and Information:

Bureau I: Iberia and the Americas.

Carlos APARICIO (Spain)
Enriquez FERNANDEZ - Regional Assistant Secretary for Latin American
aka Carlos FERNANDEZ Affairs.
Patricio AZCARATE (Spain)
Horacio de OLIVEIRA (aka: A. Santos OLIVEIRA) (Brazil)
Rosa PASTORE (Spain)
Enrique SANTIAGO (Spain)
Mary WOLFARD - North American and Caribbean correspondent (United Kingdom)

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Bureau II: Africa and the Eastern Mediterranean.

Henri FRITSCH - Regional Assistant Secretary for African and Eastern
Mediterranean Affairs.
Gwynfor WILLIAMS (United Kingdom)

Bureau III: Western Europe, Germany, Austria and Iceland.

Bjorn AUGOT (France)
Giuseppe CASADEI - Representative of the Italian Federation of Labor.
Giuseppe COLOMBO (Italy)
Jeanine DESSAU (France)
Nils G. ELISON (Norway)
Magdalena GRASSI (Italy)
Thomas McWHINNIE - English editor of WTUM, English correspondent.
Jeanine SAILLANT (France)
Fritzie ZIMMERMAN
Emil OTTO - Representative of the Free German Trade Unions (FDGB)

Bureau IV: Middle East, Asia, Australia and New Zealand

Iradj ESKANDARY - Regional Assistant Secretary for Middle Eastern Affairs.
Kenta KANEKO (Japan)
Joseph KHOURY (Iran)
Paulette PELLETIER
Anourchivan RAIS (Iran)
Hongo SHIN (Japan)
Kameda TOGO (Japan)
Gwynfor WILLIAMS - Australian and New Zealand correspondent.
WU Hung-i (China)
LIU Chang-sheng (China)

Bureau V: USSR, East European States and Yugoslavia.

Peter KOSAKOV (aka: Kosakow) - Representative of the All Union Central
Council of Trade Unions, official Soviet representative to the WFTU.
Vladimir ROSTERGUYEV (aka: Rostergujew) (USSR)
Erna DEUTSCH (Austria)
Alexander KUTUZOV (USSR)
Andreas ULRIARIC (Rumania)

Department of Trade Union Internationals:

Giuseppe BOGLIETTI - Secretary to Luigi GRASSI.
Vladimir BATSHITSEV (USSR)
Gitta BANTEANU (Rumania)
Andre CHRISTIAN (Rumania)
Paul DELANOUE - Secretary General of the FISE (Teacher's TUI)*
Leopoldine FIALKA (Austria)
Andre FRESSINET - Secretary General of the Transport and Dockworkers'
TUI.*
Nicolai KOMUTOV (USSR)
Viktor LICHATSCHEW (Rumania)
Irene MARCEL - Secretary to Henri JOURDAIN
Henri JOURDAIN - Secretary General of the Metal and Engineering Workers
TUI.*
Anton SCHROEDER (Luxembourg)
Henri TURRELL - Secretary General of the Miners' TUI.
Oldrich STELCLAIN (Czechoslovakia)*

* Members of TUI Secretariats having their headquarters in Vienna.

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Economic and Social Department:

Ginette LE BOURVELLEX (France)
 Jeanine DESSAU (France)
 Siloto LEONARDI (Italy)
 Alexander MAYENDORF
 Denise NICOLAS (France)
 Karl RETI (Hungary)
 Thomas DRINKWATER (Great Britain)

WFTU Attorneys: Viktor Stefan SCHWAMM (Austria)
 Dr. Kurt REGNER (Austria)

The custodial staff for the WFTU Secretariat and residences is made up of the following persons, all of whom are reported to be Austrian citizens.

Josef MAYER - Night Watchman

Janitors - Karl JABOREK
 Franz KIRCHBERGER
 Johann SCHEMBERA

Servants - Franz GRUSCH
 Elizabeth JAROS
 Wenzel MANDAK
 Aloisia QUELL
 Therese SCHEMMEL
 Margarethe SCHNOERCH
 Ida VILIMOVSKY¹³

The following persons are on the staff of the Secretariat, although the nature of their employment is not clear. It is possible that they are attached to the offices of the three Trade Union Internationals which have their headquarters at the same address as the Secretariat, i.e. Mining Workers TUI; Metal and Engineering Workers TUI; Teachers TUI; or that they are trainees or part-time workers.

Viktor BLITZ	Karl VILIERIS (Switzerland)
Karl ELLRICH (Germany)	Eva REISZ (Austria)
Anatoli GVOZDEV (USSR)	Josef PAVLIK (Austria)
Martin KLEIN	Gottfried KROYER (Austria)
Fritz MALY	Franz IVAN (Austria)
Obeidollah SEID (Iran)	
Saghi ALI (Iran)	
Cecile THEPAUT (France)	
Louise TURRELL (France)	
Betty WALLACE (United Kingdom)	
Ivy ZASLAVSKY	

Finally, the WFTU maintains a United Nations Liaison Office in New York City at 315 East 56th Street, which is directed by an American, Mrs. Elinor KAHN. The European liaison office for United Nations affairs is maintained at the

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Swiss Confederation of Labor, 10 Rue Fendt, Geneva, Switzerland, under the supervision of Carl VONWILLER, a Swiss citizen. VONWILLER is a frequent visitor to the Secretariat in Vienna.

b. Employment Practices

Most of the lower level personnel at the Secretariat, i.e. clerks, telephone operators, chauffeurs, typists, etc., are Austrians and residents of Vienna. All Austrian personnel must have KPOe approval or background before they may be hired, and some of them have worked previously for other Communist-dominated groups such as INTRAC, the World Federation of Democratic Women, etc. The international character of the WFTU, the voluminous correspondence in many languages, the frequent contacts with delegates and trade union personnel from abroad, make it necessary that most of the staff be capable of working in at least two languages. The Secretariat, in fact, seems to be constantly in need of bi-lingual clerical and stenographic help. In its role as mentor to the Trade Union Internationals, the Secretariat is often called upon to furnish additional stenographers, translators, editors, and typists for conferences and other gatherings sponsored by the TUI's. In August 1952, an intercept of a telephone call to Jean (probably Jeanine) SAILLANT from someone in Prague indicated that the WFTU was in need of an English translator. Prague requested the loan of "the translator LEESON" for two months. The request was refused because LEESON was the only English translator in the entire Secretariat.¹⁴ At times the process is reversed, and the Secretariat makes a call to one of the TUI's, as it did in December 1952, with the message, "A French translator is needed."¹⁵ Personnel is also loaned to other Communist organizations. In March of this year, the Secretariat received the following request from Jean LAFITTE, an official of the World Peace Council.

"Kindly request you put the following translators at our disposal in order to help us a meeting of World Peace Council Budapest: E. Altschul, Allan Crozy, George Leeson. We are in a rather critical situation with regard to translation work. We beg you to answer urgently."¹⁶

Most personnel coming from abroad are nominated for their position by their local and national trade union groups. When a French typist, Elaine

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REYNOUARD, an employee of a leftist paper, wrote the Secretary of the Departmental Union of Syndicates of Isere, Grenoble, her letter requesting a position outside of France was forwarded to Henri TURRELL at the WFTU. TURRELL replied to the Secretary of the Departmental Union that Mme. REYNOUARD would be welcomed as an employee of the Secretariat on condition that her nomination be approved by the national leadership of the CGT as well as her local union. In her letter of application, REYNOUARD stressed the fact that she had been trained both as a stenographer and typist, that she had always worked for Communist-controlled organizations and was considered a "good comrade". This same procedure was repeated in the application of "Comrade Michele COQUAND", typist, a member of the Union Jeunesse de la Republique Francaise: TURRELL again stipulated that COQUAND obtain CGT approval.¹⁷

There is record of one instance in which a person in financial difficulty was advised to go to the WFTU in search of employment. Miss Vivian PICK, residing c/o Mrs. MUELLER, 63/1 Tolbuchinstrasse, Vienna X, was told by an unidentified friend in Japan with whom she had been corresponding to call upon "the Japanese gentleman", KANEKO, at the Secretariat and to tell him that she had been instructed to do so by a friend of "WATANABE" and that she needed employment. The person from Japan wrote Miss PICK, "They will procure there a job for you on which you can live."¹⁸ It should be noted that "WATANABE" is probably Michio WATANABE, Japan's leading Communist trade union leader.

4. Publications.

The leading publication of the WFTU is a fortnightly review, World Trade Union Movement, which is printed in Chinese, English, French, German, Rumanian, Russian, Spanish and Swedish. At the June 1952 WFTU Editors' Conference, sometimes called a "propaganda conference", it was decided to make this organ the voice of "writers and professional people, and public figures outside of trade union circles" in an effort to "gather intellectual forces" around the Federation to prevent its isolation and broaden its appeal.¹⁹

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The Swedish edition of WTUM was first published as recently as December 1952.²⁰ In February of 1953 it was alleged that the WFTU had begun to print pamphlets, and possibly an edition of WTUM, written in Arabic.²¹ More recently it has been reported that an Indian edition of WTUM was scheduled to be published in Bombay early in July of this year. Reportedly the Secretariat has placed 5,000 B at the disposal of S. A. DANGE, President of the All-India Trade Union Congress, for this purpose. The Indian edition will be in Hindi and will be primarily a translation of the regular journal, but in addition it will contain special Indian and Pakistani articles.²² The English edition of WTUM, as well as English language pamphlets and posters, is published by WFTU Publications Ltd., 6 Chichester Chambers, Chichester Rents, London, England, with presses located at the Narod Press, 129/131 Cavell Street.²³ Material for the Swedish edition of WTUM is sent to Mrs. Irja HAGFORS, 19A Vuorimiehenkatu, Helsinki, Finland and distributed by VARLDS PÅCKFORENINGEN RORELSEN, Box 281, Helsinki.²⁴ The French language edition of WTUM is printed by the Société Française d'Editions et de Publications Syndicales Internationales, under the guidance of E. POIROT, while the Spanish language editions of WFTU publications are prepared by the CTAL (Confederacion Trabajadores de la America Latina) headquarters in Mexico City under the direction of Antonio GARCIA MOREIRA. Correspondence between the CTAL and the Vienna office reveals that the costs of all regular WFTU publications are borne by the WFTU Secretariat. In December 1952 the CTAL cabled Vienna for \$1,000 to pay for the printing of some pamphlets.²⁵ In February of 1953, the CTAL requested \$10,000 from the WFTU to cover the costs of printing issues #2 through #5 of WTUM and for payment of unspecified old debts. The Secretariat, however, appears to have considered this action somewhat presumptuous. Alfred BORDIER, upon receiving the request for \$10,000, immediately wired the CTAL the following message:

"We are forwarding report. We consider the price of the magazine too high. The price amounted to 6,400 pesos per number for 1952. We shall send funds exclusively for the purpose of publication of magazines."²⁶

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In addition to WTUM, the WFTU publishes a daily information bulletin, at present printed only in French, the purpose of which is "to acquaint the masses of the world with the activity of trade union organizations and conditions of working people!"²⁷ When a special propaganda campaign is in process, or when there is an extraordinary conference, such as the International Social Security Conference or the Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth, publications from TUI presses and national trade union groups are used. For example, at the Social Security Conference held in March 1953 in Vienna, there were pamphlets printed by the following organizations:

WFTU Publications Ltd., London.
 Otto HORN, Vienna.
 French Society for National Trade Union Publications, Paris.
 National Federation of Miners, Paris.
 Foreign Language Press, Peking.
 Foreign Languages Publishing House, Moscow.²⁸

A censorship intercept dated 6 June 1953 definitely shows that the AITUC (All-India Trade Union Congress) is making a special effort to publish and circulate notices of the forthcoming Third World Congress. These appeals, published in eight Indian languages, are to be circulated to "militant advanced cadres of unions and independent trade federations of different industries". In addition, a pamphlet explaining the role of the WFTU in the "international working class movement and the significance of the Congress" was produced and circulated in conjunction with the regular Hindi language edition of World Trade Union Movement.²⁹ This is a typical example of WFTU distribution methods. Special pamphlets are often printed and inserted into the regular editions of WTUM in the form of supplements.

The coordination of all WFTU publications takes place in Vienna. Articles are solicited and reviewed with the help of the publications offices of the national centers, special correspondents in various countries, and the offices cited previously. The liaison between these groups and the Secretariat is usually maintained by the correspondents and editors, (or draftsmen as the Secretary General calls them) attached to the five regional

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bureaus in the Department for Relations with National Centers. The final layout of each edition of the magazine is always determined by the Vienna office in consultation with the WFTU "responsible" in the Palace of Labor in Moscow. This "Moscow responsible", according to censorship intercepts, is Alexander RITIKOFF. He receives daily telephone calls from the Secretariat, most of them concerned with the editing and translating of articles, the selection of photographs and cartoons, and other matters common to the publishing business. There are instances known when an order from Moscow has caused the deletion of certain texts from articles in WTUM. Two instances have been reported where Vienna was ordered to change an article because certain passages did not agree with "the official point of view". On one occasion an article was requested of Vienna from Moscow, giving "the official point of view". In some cases, Moscow has instructed Vienna to publish a particular article in the French, but not the English edition of the journal.³⁰

The Secretariat has informal contact with numerous leftist publications and news agencies. There are frequent telephone calls and letters to the Paris office of Octave RABATE, labor editor of the French Communist daily, L'Humanité.³¹ Early this year, the Editor of Labour Monthly, W. P. DUTT, approached Thomas McWHINNIE, English editor of WTUM, and suggested that a six-month trial package subscription to Labour Monthly and WTUM be offered at less than cost to interested unions. After considering the matter, the Secretariat rejected the proposal, but agreed to place a small regular advertisement for Labour Monthly in the WFTU magazine.³² In addition, the WFTU has set up a distribution service for "liberal" newspapers throughout the world, providing mimeographed advance copies of WFTU articles on a bi-weekly basis to be used by these organizations as they see fit.³³ Material is also sent to peace committees, youth groups and other fronts receptive to WFTU propaganda. Appendix D lists the outlets for the English language edition of World Trade Union Monthly; if one considers that there are at least eight different editions of this magazine, each of which probably has

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an equivalent distribution, one becomes more appreciative of the vast apparatus for the dissemination of Communist ideology provided by the WFTU.

5. Finances

The WFTU deals with several banks, the most important being the Soviet Military Bank in Vienna, where the WFTU maintains account number 154.469, and the State Bank of Czechoslovakia in Prague, account number 99732.³⁴ Although the exact budget of the Secretariat is not known, censorship intercepts and other documents present a fairly clear picture of the nature of its financial activities. These are concerned, primarily, with collecting dues from constituent units,*financing publications bearing the WFTU banner, providing strike "relief" to member unions, subsidizing delegates traveling in behalf of the WFTU, and donating funds to other Soviet oriented fronts and propaganda movements. The foregoing are specific examples of the Secretariat's pecuniary activities in behalf of the Federation.

In 1951, the Czech Trade Unions gave 12,000 pounds (\$33,600) in dues to the Secretariat, and the Chinese Trade Unions gave 26,447 pounds (\$74,051) in dues plus \$30,000 toward the "Solidarity Fund".** On 17 July 1951, the Chinese Federation of Labor, Peking, wrote a letter to "comrades ROSTOVSKY and BORDIER" giving its computation of the membership fee for the "second trimester". The fee submitted was 8,759 pounds, based on a current membership of 5,496,471.³⁵ That same year, the Rumanian Trade Unions gave 11,500 pounds (\$32,500) in dues and \$13,071 for "the Spanish strike".³⁶ On May 18, 1952, the GOSBANK, Moscow, cabled the Soviet Military Bank in Vienna to transfer 122,250 Swiss francs from the "Chinese Commission WFTU, Peking",*** to the WFTU, Vienna.³⁷ This payment represents membership dues and a

* No information on the exact dues paid by affiliated "National Centers" to the WFTU is available. On the basis of information cited on p. 55 below, it is possible to deduce that each "National Center" pays to the WFTU four pounds sterling per thousand members per year.

** The International Solidarity Fund is a special treasury maintained by the Vienna Secretariat the funds of which are used to support international strike movements, propaganda campaigns, and other worthy communist causes.

*** The All-China Federation of Labor; the translation of this is probably at fault.

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contribution to the International Solidarity Fund for the third quarter of 1952. Dues in 1952 were based on a membership of 7,300,000 in the All China Federation of Labor (ACFL), while the contribution to the "Solidarity Fund" amounted to 30,000 Swiss francs.³⁸ Fortunately for the WFTU, the membership of the ACFL increased during 1953, the dues for the first quarter of this year, amounting to 142,500 Swiss francs, now being based on a reported membership of 10,000,000. The usual amount, 30,000 Swiss francs, was sent for the "Solidarity Fund".³⁹ This information points to the conclusion that in 1953 the WFTU will collect approximately \$140,000 in dues from the Chinese Trade Unions alone. Similar tribute is exacted from the unions of all the satellites, where WFTU membership is compulsory for all labor. If one adds to this the dues coming from such powerful national unions as the French CGT and the Italian CGIL, with membership numbering in the millions, it is obvious to even the most conservative speculator that the annual income of the WFTU runs into hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The disbursements of the Secretariat are correspondingly large, as the following excerpts from WFTU correspondence will show. It should be noted that these examples of requests for financial aid from the Secretariat are but a small part of the total demands on the WFTU treasury. In October 1951, WFTU affiliates in Chile and Uruguay wrote to the Secretariat requesting funds to defray the traveling expenses of their delegates to a meeting of the Executive Committee in Berlin, Germany. Serge ROSTOVSKY, then Assistant Secretary General for National Centers, etc., replied to the Latin Americans, telling them that all such requests should be referred to V. LOMBARDO and the CTAL in Mexico City. On October 26th LOMBARDO sent the following message to the WFTU:

"We need very urgently another \$8,000 subsidies to delegates of 13 countries and the members of the Secretariat of the CTAL. We shall produce exact details in person."

Three days later, the CTAL sent a second telegram to the effect that it:

"Sent full help which Argentina, Guatemala, Panama, Costa Rica, and Uruguay requested. For expenses delegates Mexico, Cuba, Ecuador and

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Brazil need urgently \$5,000. In case they only refund you half of journey, \$3,000 suffices. All this without considering Nicaragua, El Salvador and Puerto Rico. Comrade TOLEDANO leaving today will bring detailed report."⁴⁰

In all probability, the Secretariat sent the required money. On 18 March 1952, the Czechoslovakian State Bank requested the National City Bank of New York to forward \$3,000 to Vincent LOMBARDO.⁴¹ In December 1952, the WFTU instructed Juan VARGAS Puebla, Secretary for Foreign Relations of the General Confederation of Labor of Chile, to represent the WFTU at the Technical Workers Conference of the International Trade Organization at Lima, Peru, adding that "all expenses to be paid by us."⁴² One week later, LOMBARDO telegraphed SAILLANT requesting \$1,000 "for purpose of presence at the Council meetings of the Executive Bureau".

During the early months of 1953, a period when several WFTU sponsored meetings took place, there were numerous pleas for delegates' travel funds from every corner of the globe, few of which were refused. This is particularly true of requests from unions in Africa, Asia and the Near East, where the national centers are weakest or non-existent and where the Communists have been trying to associate the struggle for trade union rights with the desire for national independence and recognition. In some cases the Secretariat was forced to refuse funds, as is indicated by the following telegram from Jan DESSAU to Hansen GERMER, Donningens, Tvargade 3, Copenhagen, Denmark, which said, "Wire address to which we should send plane tickets. Can send only three."⁴⁴ The same thing occurred in 1952 when Louis SAILLANT advised the KLM office in Bogota, Colombia, to cancel the plane tickets to Paris for Tirso VALDIVIESO, Uriel SALAS and Jesus VILLEGAS Palacios. The text of the cable was, "Sponsor has no interest in travel of Valdivieso, Salas, and Villegas. Cancel passages, money to be returned to sponsor."⁴⁵ In one instance, funds for the reimbursement of delegates to the Social Security Conference, held in March 1953, in Vienna, were not sent directly to the labor union which they represented but were transferred to an intermediary. On 9 June 1953, the Secretariat sent the message, "Cost of tickets transferred to Lemyethus Trading Company", to Thakin LUAYE, Trade Union Council of Burma, Rangoon.⁴⁶

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The "Solidarity Fund" of the WFTU is used to support strike actions and demonstrations by WFTU affiliates and non-affiliated unions over which the Communists hope to increase their influence. Correspondence between the All-India Trade Union Council and the WFTU during June and July of 1952 reveals that the TUI of Chemical Workers, through the Secretariat, sent 500 pounds sterling and \$1,500 to strikers at the TATA Chemical Works in India. Since most of the funds arrived after the strike was over, the AITUC was permitted to use them "for organizational purposes."⁴⁷ In 1950, the WFTU had transmitted, through the Asian Liaison Bureau, \$4,600 to the Pakistan Trade Union Federation. In December of 1951, however, LIU Ning-i wrote the Secretariat in Vienna that since that date, the Bureau had been unable to find ways and means to send any more money "because all the comrades with whom the Bureau established contact have been arrested."⁴⁸ In November, 1952, the Secretariat sent financial aid to striking Railroad Workers in India and 200 pounds sterling to port workers striking in Limassol, Cyprus.⁴⁹ In December, similar aid was sent to Iceland in response to an appeal from Bjorn BJARNASON, leader of the IDJA (Icelandic Factory Workers Union). At this time BJARNASON's group was not affiliated with the WFTU, and requested help from the Secretariat only after aid had been refused by the non-communist IOFTU (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions). Recently, BJARNASON made formal application for WFTU membership.

Money is also sent as a "gift" to workers in distress because of floods, explosions, and other natural catastrophes. The floods that engulfed parts of England and most of the Lowlands during the late winter of 1952-1953 provided the WFTU with an excellent opportunity to publicize its "humanitarian" aims. The Chinese National Red Cross, the All-China Federation of Labor, and the All-China Federation of Democratic Women and Youth informed the Secretariat on 13 March 1953 that the following amounts of Swiss francs had been sent for the flood victims: England - 279,300; Netherlands - 239,400; Belgium-39,900.⁵⁰ One month later, the State Bank of Czechoslovakia was directed to

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forward \$4,000 to Jan Van WIJNGAARDEN, Treasurer of the EVC, Amsterdam, ostensibly to be used for flood relief.⁵¹ In May 1953, \$1,500 was sent to the CTAL for "relief for the families of miners who were victims of the catastrophe", (which one is not indicated).⁵² Within a week, LOMBARDO had sent a letter transmitting this amount to the Mexican Miners' Union in Mexico City. An official of the union made a copy of this letter available to the American Embassy, informing officials there that the union would neither accept the money offered nor acknowledge the accompanying letter.⁵³

In addition to the regular office costs of the Secretariat, the WFTU must defray the costs of operating its United Nations liaison offices and assist the TUI's in paying for large trade conferences. It has been estimated that the cost of the Geneva office of the WFTU for 1952, based on an actual 1951 budget, was 34,599 Swiss francs. The cost of operating the New York office in 1951, and the estimated expense for 1952, is reported to be about \$10,500.⁵⁴ The money for the New York office is sent to Elinor KAHN, Chief of the New York office, through the United Nations Branch of the Chemical Bank of New York. On 1 October 1952, Mrs. KAHN wrote Alfred BORDIER as follows:

"As you will see, my balance at 30 September was \$1,505.45, which after payment of October salary and rent will leave me something under \$900.00. I would therefore appreciate receiving a draft as quickly as possible. I assume that I will, as I wrote you last week, pay the expenses for Comrade Quatrepoint (French Trade Union official) as I did for the delegation to ECOSOC."⁵⁵

Mrs. KAHN's request went unanswered and on 22 October she was forced to urgently cable BORDIER for funds. Exactly one month later, the WFTU sent \$2,000 to New York; an additional \$3,000 was forwarded in January of 1953.⁵⁶ It seems that these funds are not entirely devoted to U.N. affairs. On 19 December 1952, Elinor KAHN was ordered by the Secretariat to give Stetson KENNEDY, of Jacksonville, Florida, \$80.00 on request.⁵⁷ No reason for this payment was given, but KENNEDY, an American negro writer and a militant Leftist, contributes articles to the WTUM, and this sum may have been payment for an article used by the Secretariat.

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There is slight evidence to date of financial contributions from the WFTU to any Communist Party, but a recent intercept of a letter from the Communist Party of Italy to Luigi GRASSI, Assistant Secretary General, WFTU Vienna, leads to the assumption that such contributions have been made. The pertinent extract from this letter states, "We refer to your letter of the fifth of this month and transmit to you receipt number 9547 concerning the payment of L 150,000 (Lira) which you contributed as a percentage of the Parliament-Defense for April and as payment of a contribution toward the Rossi fund for April."⁵⁸ The Parliament-Defense was the PCI campaign fund in the recent Italian elections; the Rossi fund might be a memorial fund for an Italian Communist who was a martyr for the Party. Unfortunately, there is no way of ascertaining whether the L 150,000 constitutes a personal campaign contribution from GRASSI and the Italian personnel at the Secretariat, or whether it is a contribution from the WFTU to the PCI.

6. Relations with Other Groups.

a. The Austrian Government.

The Austrian Government treated the transfer of the WFTU Secretariat to Vienna in a manner which was less than enthusiastic. Since there has never been any doubt in Austrian official circles that the WFTU is a tool of the USSR and therefore fundamentally opposed to the legally constituted Austrian Government, the relations between the two have always been poor. The WFTU was never registered officially with the Austrian authorities, despite repeated notices that such action was necessary. The WFTU's attorneys, Dr. Viktor Stefan SCHWAMM and Dr. Kurt REGNER, pursued a dilatory policy in this respect. On 9 October, 1951, six months after the Secretariat had set up its operations in Vienna, the Austrian Council of Ministers approved a memorandum outlining the tactics to be used in dealing with the WFTU. As a result of this action, the Police Department, under Dr. Oscar PETERLUNGER, was authorized to notify individual functionaries that their applications for Austrian residence permits would be denied, the reason for the denial being

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that the individual concerned was working for an organization which had failed to comply with Austrian law.* When the memorandum was approved, it was done with the knowledge that it would be virtually impossible to enforce the decision, and expel the individuals concerned, because all of them resided either in the Soviet Sectors of Vienna or in the suburbs of the Soviet Zone. The denial of a residence permit would merely restrict the travel of WFTU personnel to Soviet occupied areas and limit their arrivals and departures to Soviet-controlled airfields and transport terminals.⁵⁹

By August of 1952, the following persons affiliated with the Secretariat or related to WFTU personnel had been listed in the Vienna "Police Gazette" as having been denied Vienna residence permits:

Bjorn AUGOT-French-born 27 Feb 1925.
 Angelica JOURDAIN- French-born 3 April 1913.
 *Henri JOURDAIN-French-born 1 June 1909.
 Fernand LERICHE-French-born 28 December 1914.
 Reimi LERICHE-French-born 28 July 1909.
 *Christiane MARCEL-French-born 19 October 1913.
 *Irene MARCEL-French-born 10 October 1914.
 *Lucienne SAVARIN-French-born 14 March 1913.
 *Henri TUREL-French-born 10 July 1910.
 Louise TUREL-French-born 10 January 1913.
 *Danilo REMEDI-Italian-born 17 March 1916.
 Vida AZCARATE-Spanish-born 21 May 1928.
 Patricio AZCARATE-Spanish-born 6 July 1920.⁶⁰

The ineffectiveness of this action is readily apparent. In early summer of 1953, all of the aforementioned persons were still actively engaged in their work at the Secretariat or residing in Vienna and several of them (indicated by asterisk) were traveling freely between Vienna, the Satellites, and Western Europe.⁶¹ Seemingly, there will be no change in the present relationship between the Secretariat and the Austrian government as long as the WFTU remains under the wing of the Soviet occupation authorities.

* The pertinent paragraph of the Austrian Penal Code that could be applied to the activities of the WFTU and its officials, is Paragraph 286, which reads:

"Any grouping of several persons shall be deemed a secret society:

- (a) if the existence thereof is intentionally concealed from the authorities
- (b) if, though the existence of such a grouping is known, either its constitution and statutes have been kept secret or another constitution, other Statutes, or another purpose have been put forward than those actually existing."

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~~SECRET/CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~b. Communist Fronts.

The WFTU not only maintains contact with the many international Communist front groups in existence, but actively works in conjunction with them, providing administrative personnel for their meetings and using the fronts as cover for the movements of its own representatives. The assignment of translators by the Secretariat to the World Peace Council has previously been cited in the section of this report on "Personnel". Such favors are granted regularly, and for good reason; the world "peace" movement provides the WFTU with an excellent instrument for the penetration of unaffiliated unions. Because the WFTU has long recognized that its weakest link is its lack of communication with the non-Communist unions of the West, it decided in 1950-51 to set up "Factory Peace Committees" within the individual industries in a particular country and also, among employees of national branches of international trusts and cartels. These "Peace Committees" are ostensibly formed in response to the "spontaneous" demands of "unorganized groups of workers"; actually, they are organized by Communist trade union cadres under the direction of the TUI's, and in cooperation with the local "peace" organizations. Liason between the WFTU and non-affiliated unions can thus be effected through the "peace movement" machinery, with WFTU officials traveling from country to country as peace delegates.⁶² On the occasion of the Second World Peace Congress held in Warsaw--22 November, 1950, it was reported that a meeting was called of representatives engaged in the transport service, and that many seafarer's and docker's organizations were represented, including those of the United States. The purpose of the latter conference, however, was not to discuss "peace" but to further the aims of Communism by expanding the communications network among the maritime industries. According to a usually reliable source, it was decided that, "In order to effect closer contact among the seamen and dockers letters (would be sent) every month to a central address which was to see to the forwarding and exchange. In emergencies, e.g. when forwarding arms, these would be

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reported at once and as quickly as possible..." to Louis VAUBAILLON,
Bourse Du Travail, Avenue Pasteur, Rouen, France.⁶³

In Belgium, the WFTU had set up a front labor group, "Friends of the WFTU", (Amis de la Federation Syndicale Mondiale), made up of a national committee and regional committees of representative from various professions. The Brussels regional committee, for example, was composed of "representatives" of the metal workers, streetcar workers, clothing workers, and public service workers. It was alleged in 1950 that one of the projects of the "friends of the WFTU" was the extension of local strikes to the entire country, and, if possible to other nations as well.⁶⁴ On 10 June 1951, at a national conference of this group, Georges VAN DEN BOOM, Communist trade union official, suggested that the name be changed to "Friends of Workers' Action" (Amis de l'Action Ouvriere), in the belief that this title would be less apt to offend workers of Socialist views. Members of this front were provided with opportunities to "vacation" in such havens of "democratic socialism" as Hungary, Rumania, and Poland, while a combined study-vacation tour to Russia was also scheduled, gratis, for ten deserving comrades.⁶⁵ The host governments dictated the composition of the delegation to "represent" every major industry and union in Belgium.

The relationship between the Secretariat and the Women's International Democratic Federation is very close, as is that with the World Federation of Democratic Youth. At the recent Third World Congress of Women held in June, 1953, in Copenhagen, Ivy ZASLAVSKY, an employee of the WFTU, was in constant communication with the Secretariat.⁶⁶ Numerous intercepts indicate that the Vienna WFTU office assisted in procuring visas, plane tickets, and other travel necessities for delegates enroute to the Copenhagen meeting by way of Vienna. The International Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth held in Vienna, ostensibly to study the employment problems and prospects of young people, was conceived and directed by the WFTU in close cooperation with the Communist-led International Union of Students and the

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World Federation of Democratic Youth (WFDY). In May of 1953, the Secretariat was making plans to send as many Arabian and Iranian members of its staff as possible to the "Bucharest Festivals", i.e. Fourth World Festival of Youth and Students, Bucharest, 2-16 August, 1953. The Secretariat informed Josef LASKO (not otherwise identified) in Budapest that "AL SAADI" and "AZIZ" would be sent, and that it was desired that "BARAKAT" would go, but that "there is a financial problem." Vladimir ROSTERGUJEV, speaking for the WFTU Secretariat, said that "it would be very well if the boy could go since he is very zealous and his family has influence to a certain degree." Finally, it was agreed that "BARAKET" would be sent at the expense of the Arabian Student's Association, notwithstanding the fact that "AL SAADI" was already the official representative of that group.⁶⁷

That there is an overlapping network of communications and personnel between these fronts and the WFTU is obvious. For example, the Austrian address of the "European Workers Committee against German Remilitarization", which claims to be a spontaneously organized cross-section of German labor, was receiving mail at the offices of the WFTU Secretariat, Seillerstaette 3, Vienna I.⁶⁸ The International Resistance Fighters Association (FIR) frequently sends propaganda and similar material from its headquarters in Vienna II to the Secretariat. In October 1952, three such packages of material were recorded by the Quadripartite Censors. In December of 1952, Oskar SUEBLER, an F.I.R. official, received a long and detailed letter from Stelian MORARU, an official in the International Land and Air Transport Workers' TUI, the purpose of which was to inform the directors of the F.I.R. of the coming meetings of this union. Under ordinary circumstances, the connection between land and air transport workers and an association of veterans of underground resistance is obscure, but in the light of present knowledge of Communist tactics in the labor field, it needs no explanation.

c. The Soviets.

The sections of this report on publications and general organization

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of the WFTU have already dealt with these aspects of WFTU-Soviet relations, while the discussion of WFTU-Austrian relations has shown how the Soviets protect Secretariat personnel from expulsion by the Austrian police. It is significant that a Soviet has always filled the position of Assistant Secretary General for National Centers, Press and Information in the Secretariat. The present Assistant Secretary, Peter KOSAKOV, replaced Sergei ROSTOVSKY sometime in the early weeks of 1953. KOSAKOV's position is clearly a powerful one, for it is within the communications center of the Secretariat, and its incumbent deals with the bulk of the administrative matters within the WFTU. Because he is the official representative, as was ROSTOVSKY before him, of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the U.S.S.R., KOSAKOV is probably the most important member of the Secretariat staff. He is in continuous contact with the Palace of Labor in Moscow, often speaking directly to Leonid SOLOVIEV, Secretary of the All Union Council and an alternate member of the Central Committee following the 19th CPSU Congress. KOSAKOV usually gives orders on policy, both significant and trivial. When Clement GOTTWALD died, for instance, he called Jan WONDRAŠ at the Czech Trade Union office in Prague and directed that the meetings of the Transport and Port Workers TUI Amalgamation Conference should be suspended for one day so that "mourning" might be observed. All communications from Moscow, whether from the Palace of Labor, from the editorial offices of TRUD or PRAVDA, or other contacts which cannot be identified, are directed to KOSAKOV. When KOSAKOV is not available, the messages are received by Vladimir ROSTERGUJEV, also a Soviet representative.

At various times it has been reported that the real authority for WFTU activities and communications is an alleged Cominform liaison official, Vladimir (or Valentin) KUTUZOV. KUTUZOV, according to Interreport Ost,*

* The Austrian publication Interreport Ost presents detailed "inside" information on the Communist Party of Austria (KPOe) to its readers. The owner and Editor-in-Chief, Ernst RINDL, has a long history of Communist activity, but claims to have broken with the Communist movement in 1948. Interreport Ost has been outstanding in that it has generally presented its KPOe information without indulging in the belittlings or denunciations common in the usual non-Communist press treatment of the Party.

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is assisted in his task by the French unionist, Benoit FRACHON, who at the time of the writing of this report was eluding French authorities in a hideout somewhere in Europe. The location of this hideout, incidently, is known to Louis SAILLANT, and it is probable that the WFTU keeps in touch with FRACHON.⁷² Reputedly, KUTUZOV is a member of the press and information section of the Department of Relations with National Centers, but his presence at the Secretariat is not confirmed by censorship intercepts.*⁷³

One of the controls which the Soviets maintain over the Secretariat is that of censorship, a weapon which they employ constantly. In January 1952, for example, the WFTU had asked the Swedish Trade Union Office, Barnhusgatan 18, Stockholm for copies of its information bulletins. One such bulletin, dated 18 January 1952 and entitled "Legal Slavery", dealt with the existence of slave labor camps within the Soviet Union. It revealed the Soviet laws under which people may be sent to these camps and indicated the previous admissions of these conditions by Soviet officials before the U.N. General Assembly. This pamphlet was never delivered to the WFTU. In spite of the fact that the Secretariat had specifically requested this material from Sweden, it was confiscated by the Quadripartite Censorship on the order of the Soviet Element.⁷⁴

7. Communications.

a. Overt Communications.

On ordinary matters, regular mail service is used for communication between the WFTU and its components, but the nature of its mission precludes the use of overt media alone. As has been indicated before in this report, the distribution of WFTU publications, announcements of meetings and congresses, etc., is made primarily through overt channels. Recently it has been reported that in the course of the Executive Committee meeting

* KUTUZOV is not listed in any document as a Soviet official in Vienna, nor does his name appear in CCG intercepts. Therefore, the identity of this official, who was reported in June, 1952, to be a member of the Press and Information Section of the WFTU Secretariat, cannot be established.

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held in Vienna in February 1953, the WFTU sent telephonic accounts of the proceedings to European capitals in both the Western and Eastern blocs. The lack of coverage of WFTU affairs by established news agencies, a subject of complaint by WFTU officials and conference delegates, forced this action upon the Secretariat.⁷⁵ The preparatory material for the Third World Trade Union Congress to be held this year reflects this desire of the WFTU to increase overt coverage, particularly in the non-Communist world, of its meetings; for the first time in several years, invitations to attend the Congress have been extended to many Western press agencies and newsmen.

Even when the regular mail is used by the WFTU, the routing of its correspondence is, on occasion, unusual. A notebook found in the possession of a WFTU employee entering Austria following the expulsion of the Secretariat from France contained the following note: "LE LEAP, in charge of liason between the CGT and the WFTU, to send his communications by way of Geneva or Chile."⁷⁶ During this same period, Henri FRITSCH, responsible for Eastern Mediterranean and African Affairs, sent a letter to Jacques N'GOM, Secretary General of the Cameroun Trade Unions, referring to the difficulty encountered by the WFTU in attempting to communicate with Africa. FRITSCH suggested that all important communications concerning Africa be addressed to Sergei ROSTOVSKY, Moedling bei Wien, Roseggerweg 13, Austria. This address, as has been noted previously, is the villa of Louis SAILLANT in the Soviet Zone of Austria; since Moedling is in the Soviet Zone, all material sent via this route is free from Quadripartite Censorship, although still subject to Soviet scrutiny.

Most of the overt material mailed from the WFTU bears the originating address: Heinrich WINTER, Seilerstaette 3, Vienna, Austria; but in May 1953, propaganda material from the Secretariat was mailed to a Brazilian CTAL official from Finland. The envelope containing the material was stamped with a Helsinki postmark but had no return address.⁷⁷ Often,

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communications by mail follow a triangular pattern, as in the following case. The Workers Federation of the Federal District and State of Miranda in Caracas, Venezuela, a Communist-dominated group led by Rudolfo QUINTERO, maintains contact by mail with the WFTU through Enrique AQUERO Gorrrin, a Venezuelan lawyer residing in Caracas. Enrique AQUERO Gorrrin submits correspondence through the regular mails to his brother, Leonardo AGUERO Gorrrin, a resident of Milan, Italy. The mail is sent to him at Ferrovie dello Stato, Cassella Postale No. 3787, Milano, and then forwarded to the WFTU Vienna. Return correspondence from the Secretariat to QUINTERO is sent by Leonardo AGUERO to his brother or to his mother, Viuda de AGUERO Gorrrin, residing at Misterio al Quebrada No. 11, Caracas.⁷⁸ Correspondence written by the Belgian Communist Trade unions, whose offices are at 35 rue de Russie, Brussels, to SAILLANT at the WFTU, is mailed in double envelopes. The outer envelope is addressed to Carlo CHIAPPO, 2 Corso Gallileo Ferraris, Turin, Italy, and bears no indication of the sender. From Turin, the correspondence is sent on to the Secretariat in Vienna under the proper address.⁷⁹

There is evidence, also, of the use of the WFTU office in Geneva for the forwarding of packages and mail from abroad. The following address label was taken from a shipment of material destined for Vienna and originating in New York. The contents of this particular package were chiefly cigarettes, canned goods, and printed matter. The source cited this as an example of the way the WFTU receives large quantities of overseas mail, most of which is carried by Air France via Zurich or Geneva to Vienna. It will be noted that the address on the label is that of the Swiss Confederation of Labor, home office of Carl VONWILLER, WFTU liaison man in Geneva.⁸⁰

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UNITED NATIONS (SEAL) NATIONS UNIES
New York

FEDERATION SYNDICALE MONDIALE (WFTU)
ATT MR LOUIS SAILLANT
SECRETAIRE GENERAL
10 Rue Fendt B5E5F5S
GENEVA SWITZERLAND

b. Clandestine Communications.

The Secretariat is believed to use several channels of communications, including Soviet military telephones and vehicles, couriers, and Soviet diplomatic mail. The entire network of clandestine contacts is, of course, not known, but there exists concrete evidence of such a network, the most important of which will be presented here.

Before the designation of the CTAL as the official Liaison Bureau for the WFTU in Latin America, Vincent LOMBARDO Toledano communicated with the WFTU through the Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. LOMBARDO maintained indirect contact with Avetik E. BADALIAN, Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy, through Jose MANCISIDOR, head of the Federation of Organizations to Aid Republican Spain, and Rodolfo DORANTES. At one time it was reported that DORANTES and Beatriz BABAD, then head of the Polish Press Agency in Mexico City, served as LOMBARDO'S contacts with Josef WELKER, former First Secretary of the Polish Legation in Mexico City.⁸¹ It has been alleged that, during this period, confidential correspondence and funds forwarded to the CTAL by the WFTU were sent through the Soviet, Polish and Czech diplomatic pouches.

A courier service for the WFTU is known to operate between Vienna and Moscow, Trieste, France, Germany, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland and the U.S. This information has been derived primarily from censorship intercepts, of which the following is typical. On July 5, 1951, a telephone call from Vladimir BATSHITSEV, of the Department of TUI'S, to

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Jan WONDRAS in Prague reveals that the Prague office was sending "a package" to the border on the next day, while the party in Vienna informed Prague, "Our two packages will come to the border on Sunday at 1900 hours."

On July 11, 1951, Jean DUTRE, calling from the CGT in Paris, asked Jacqueline LEVY, SAILLANT's secretary, "When will the courier come to Paris?" She replied that the courier would be leaving Vienna that very evening "at half past seven."⁸² On one occasion Andre FRESSINET, then Secretary General of the TUI of Seamen and Dockers, wrote Serge ROSTOVSKY:

"We have the pleasure of informing you that the courier of the USA arrives regularly at the Office of International Union in Gdynia,* and that we have direct contact with the President of that Federation. The same applies for the courier from Vienna apart from certain letters addressed to the Secretary General in Paris."⁸³

The "courier from the USA" is a representative of the International Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards, and the "President of the Federation" is Hugh BRYSON, head of the American counterpart union with headquarters at 86 Commercial Street, San Francisco, California. (The letters referred to by FRESSINET were subsequently intercepted and proved to be from BRYSON.)

It is an established fact that the WFTU has access to Soviet military communications and to a special one-day through plane service from Vienna to Moscow. On 16 March 1953, Michel QUATREPOINT, of the CGT, called Jacqueline LEVY and told her that the CGT would "require ten tickets for the Vienna-Moscow airplane after the 22nd." LEVY informed the Frenchman that the plane departs Vienna for Moscow every Thursday, weather permitting.⁸⁴ All WFTU personnel traveling in "safe" transport, such as this plane, Soviet trains, and official cars, probably serve as couriers. In innumerable cases, monitored telephone calls reveal that travelling WFTU personnel are burdened with impressive amounts of "luggage" which must be transported. It is highly probable that much of this "luggage" is of an official WFTU nature. Typically, two or three persons coming from a satellite country will request two cars to transport them and their baggage. Since many

* The address of this office is UI Pulaskiego 6, Gdynia, Poland.

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of these persons are revealed to be on relatively short trips, it seems inconceivable that three or four pieces of luggage would be required for personal effects alone.

One of the most interesting links in the WFTU communications system is found in the organization of Air France. In 1951, it was reported that with the aid of one TOTZAUR, an employee of this airline, the WFTU was forwarding correspondence on Air France letterhead stationery.⁸⁵ In 1952, it was alleged that Heinrich WINTER was carrying sealed packages from the Secretariat to the main offices of Air France in Vienna. The packages were turned over to a liaison man who would then consign them to certain trusted pilots, who would in turn deliver them to WFTU links in Paris. The importance of the Transport Workers' Unions in the WFTU communications scheme is clearly reflected in this Air France-Secretariat relationship. A handful of transport workers, properly placed on planes to key cities throughout Europe, provide the WFTU with a flexible and censor-free communications system.⁸⁶

c. Personnel Movements.

The non-cooperation of Austrian legations in the granting of visas for WFTU members is a major obstacle to WFTU operations. The procrastination of the Austrian officials, unfortunately, does not prevent essential movements by WFTU employees because the Secretariat, aided by the Soviets, has recourse to other means of operation. Austrian border restrictions, for example, are evaded by the simple device of sending private cars* to isolated border-crossing points to meet delegates, couriers, and others who have not procured Austrian visas. The most frequented pick-up points are in an area near Bratislava on the Czech border and at Begysholom on the Hungarian border. Personnel from the Balkans and the Near East

* According to records at the Vienna Verkehrsamt, a black Tatra plan passenger sedan, license W-22308, was registered on 10 May 1951 as belonging to the WFTU. The WFTU obtained the car from INTRAC, Singerstrasse 27, Vienna I. The car was kept in the Drasa Garage, Kleine Sperrlgasse, Vienna II, when last reported on in September 1951.⁸⁷

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enter Austria through Hungary, while those from the Western European countries usually travel to Vienna via Prague.⁸⁸ When necessary, WFTU personnel have access to Soviet military transport. Only recently, Vladimir ROSTERGUJEV called Franz BOZOKI in Budapest to inquire why Peter KOSAKOV had not arrived in Vienna as scheduled. BOZOKI replied that KOSAKOV did not have "that card"; consequently, the Soviet Kommandatura had cautioned him not to travel by train. ROSTERGUJEV informed BOZOKI that KOSAKOV could travel on the "Soviet train" passing through Budapest that day. When boarding the train, he was to notify the "Commander" in charge that he was traveling for the WFTU and was expected, without delay, in Vienna. The Secretariat rather curtly informed KOSAKOV that no card was needed in such cases.⁸⁹

In November of 1952, considerable difficulty was encountered by the Secretariat in transporting five Italian "comrades" enroute to Moscow. The CGIL in Rome notified the WFTU that the "comrades" were arriving in Vienna and expected to be met by "friends from the Soviet Embassy". From Vienna, the group was to take a train to Prague, where connections would be made with a plane for Moscow. The authorities in Prague, however, suddenly discovered that the train from Vienna would arrive two hours after the scheduled departure of the special plane.

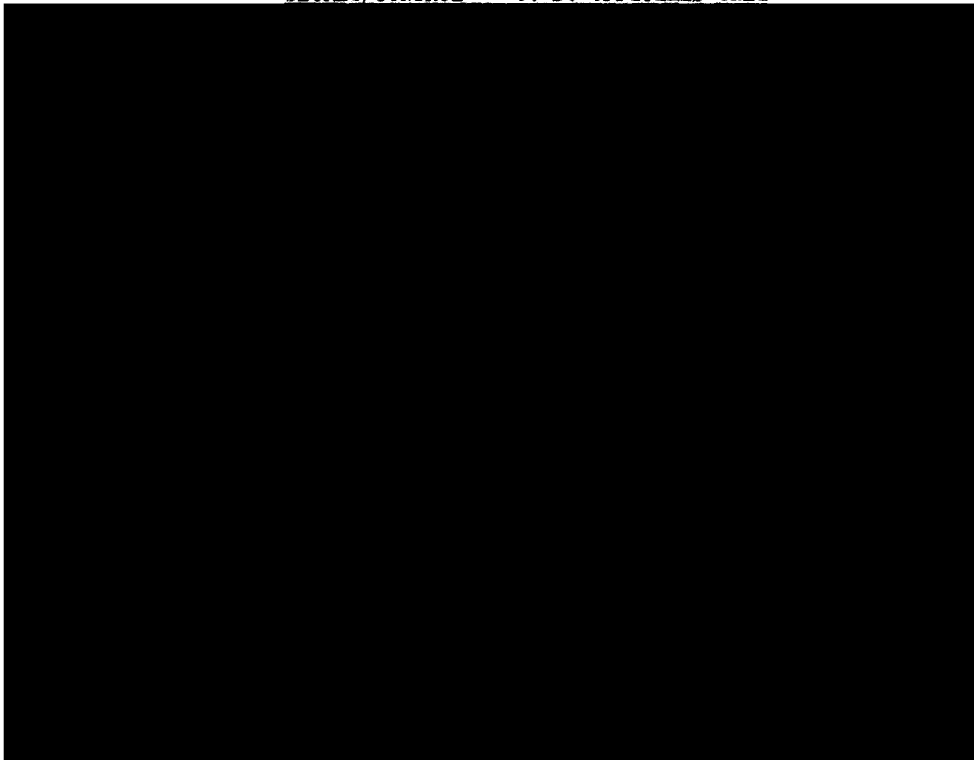
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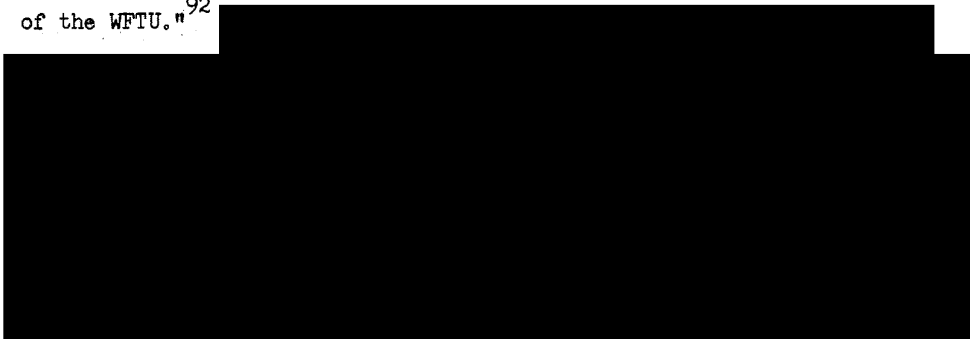
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b. Physical Security.

Insofar as international conferences are concerned, we have the following examples of WFTU security procedures. In July 1949, a source reporting on the WFTU Congress in Milan said that it was impossible to gain admittance to the WFTU meetings because of the tight security controls. "Four controls and searches must be passed, exhibiting and depositing personal documents, before admission may be gained. Such secrecy is maintained in order to prevent identification of delegates from countries where their governments might persecute them were they known to be adherents of the WFTU."⁹²



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The official decision to inaugurate a full-scale project to train WFTU personnel for their tasks in the struggle for "democratic socialism" was taken at the Executive Board meeting held in Vienna on the 25th of February, 1953. [REDACTED]

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The details of the school's organization were arranged by Kenta KANEKO, Herbert WARNKE, Henri RAYNAUD, Georges VAN DEN BOOM and Frantizek ZUPKA.⁹⁶ On March 18, one KAROUSSIAN, 12 Avenue Hecmatdowlem, Rue Lolagan 19, Teheran, wrote ESKANDARY that funds were being collected in Iran to send individuals to training courses in Vienna and Prague.⁹⁷ In April it was reported that a branch of the international cadre school of the WFTU would be opened in Prague early in May, in accordance with the February decision. According to a report in Interreport Ost, officials of the WFTU transport workers unions are to be trained in two parallel classes of 100 to 200 students each. Training of cadre from the Western countries will be handled by French members of the Secretariat, while training of members from the Eastern countries will be handled by Czech members of the staff. The International Bureau of the Czech Trade Union Federation, headed by Frantizek ZUPKA, is alleged to be "responsible" for the schools.⁹⁸

By May of 1952, there was some evidence pointing to the establishment of a training school in Vienna as well. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

On the 26th of May, 1953, an official broadcast of the Guatemala Home Radio announced:

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"The CGTG has proposed the names of the following nine Guatemalan trade union leaders to attend the three month course at the WFTU school in Vienna, Austria: Guillermo (Mas) GONZALES; Armando VILASENOR; Rodolfo AGUILAR; Calixto MORALES; Concepcion CASTRO de Menford; Juan CABRERA Lopez; Santiago REYES; Felecito ALEGRIA; Antonio SIERRA Gonzales.¹⁰⁰

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ELLRICH was to receive training in Vienna or Prague is not clear, and it is possible that he will receive instruction in both cities. It has even been alleged that the real reason for shifting the World Teachers' Congress meeting from Berlin to Vienna, in July of 1953, was in order that the delegates might participate in classes at a FISE (World Federation of Teachers' Unions, a TUI) cadre school said to be located there.¹⁰² Against this allegation, however, it must be considered that the factor in the WFTU's last-minute decision to change the locale of the FISE meeting may have been the workers' uprising in June and July in East Berlin. In this connection, a telegram from Oldrich STELCLAIN, FISE, c/o WFTU Vienna, to MORRIS, 23 Belsize Park Gardens, London, N.W. 2, England, reveals that twelve English teachers will "participate in the second session 4-25 August" of some unspecified kind of school.¹⁰³ The July issue of Teachers of the World, the FISE bi-monthly bulletin, invites all teachers to attend two courses to be given by the union in Vienna during July and August. The courses will center around the themes, "The Teachers' Struggle for Unity and Peace" and "Principles of Democratic Education," broad titles which may include many forms of Communist activity.

10. Information and Possible Intelligence Operations.

a. Collection of Information.

One of the WFTU's more important functions is the collection of industrial and other intelligence. In March 1950, a CTAL meeting held in Montivideo was designated a "Conference of Information" by the WFTU Secretariat. According to one report, the delegations of the participating countries were directed to bring information, prepared within their own

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countries and based on the following guide:

"Production; industrial development; agricultural problems; wages; prices; degree of imperialist penetration -- in industry, commerce, agriculture, economy of the state, the administrative machinery, and in the defense of the country, treaties signed, most current forms of penetration; monetary situation; State budget -- how is it distributed among the various ministries; program of claims -- in the economic, political and social fields; etc."

The highly diversified information targets sought by the WFTU, some of which are only distantly related to trade union activity and interest, (such as information concerning the State budget, treaties with the "imperialists," et al) are clearly indicated in this outline.¹⁰⁴

Ostensibly, the WFTU office in New York is concerned with U.N. affairs only, but [REDACTED] Elinor KAHN engages in extra-

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curricular activities to some degree. She sends a continuous flow of information on U.S. industrial development, financial policy, and military activity to the Secretariat. During the late Fall and Winter of 1952, and the Spring of this year, she sent the following publications to Jan DESSAU in Vienna:

Exporters Digest for November 1952 (contains information on American investment abroad, MSA expenditures, etc.)

Daily Freight Record for 17 November 1952. Mrs. KAHN writes, "This as well as other material in this bundle may be of interest to FRESSINET because of the shipping information and detailed information on numbers of vessels operated by various companies, etc."

International Markets, published by Dunn and Bradstreet.

Export Trade and Shipper.

Fortune Magazine, (the WFTU received its subscription for two years).

Economic Indicators for November 1952.

Journal of Commerce, November 1952.

Copies of the U.S. Consumer Price Index.

Program for Disposal to Private Industry of Government owned Rubber-Producing Facilities, by Harry MacDonald, Administrator, March, 1953.

Ammunition Supplies in the Far East. Hearings before the Committee on Armed Services, U.S. Senate, 83rd Congress, 1st Session.

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the denial of a Vienna permit has no appreciable effect on the clandestine aspects of the WFTU's work, it is assumed that [REDACTED] will continue to be an important contact between the Secretariat and the Mediterranean port workers. 25X1C10

11. WFTU Inspired Sabotage and Strike Actions.

It has already been demonstrated that the WFTU enables the Soviets to acquire valuable industrial intelligence; in addition, WFTU-inspired labor action effectively hampers Western rearmament and contributes to political unrest in colonial areas. In the Far East, the WFTU possesses a powerful weapon for sabotaging allied war shipments and diplomacy. At the Peking Conference held in November, 1949, extensive plans were made for such action in South East Asia. According to a reliable source, Serge ROSTOVSKY, at a closed meeting of the Commission on Organization of this conference declared:

"The time has come to speak....to our comrades from Viet Nam, Singapore, Ceylon, India, Indonesia and Australia; are you willing to undertake a concrete effort to tie up war convoys in the Pacific? We are not unrealistic. We do not ask for much. But certain ports must be seriously organized, if for no other purpose, at least for launching the movement by giving a good start to it."

The Australian delegate, FOX, confidently predicted that his union would start the campaign in Brisbane, and all agreed that Calcutta, Saigon and Brisbane were the ports where the "concentration" work should be undertaken. The Chinese trade unions were to center their activities in Hong Kong and Singapore, making liberal use of Chinese contacts in foreign countries. The Asian Liaison Bureau was to draft a tentative plan based on these preliminary decisions, and also would forward to the "revolutionary opposition" in the United States sufficient data for it to begin a "concentration" on the Pacific Coast. 117

During this same meeting, YAKOVLEV, a member of the Soviet delegation, outlined the communications network which would prevail in the Far East.

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He said:

"The organization of secret channels for permanent communication is equally of great importance. The Executive Bureau of the WFTU decided that the Liaison Bureau of Peiping should be supplemented by a permanent committee for liaison with South East Asia in Bangkok, Siam, to which the All-India Trade Union Congress would provide a permanent representative. At all instances, the "labour attache" of the Legation of the U.S.S.R. must be contacted. Another delegate must be maintained at the Headquarters in Mandalay where he must work with the permanent representative of the Communist parties of India and Pakistan. All demands for funds must be first O.K'd by the Liaison Bureau in Peiping. They will be available in Bangkok, or if arrangements can be made, through Indian banks and trustworthy representatives in Hong Kong."

The Far Eastern representatives were cautioned by Leonid SOLOVIEV to "bear in mind the strict difference existing between the legal and insurrectionary work." The main activities of the AITUC, for example, would be in the "legal" sphere; even so, SOLOVIEV warned, "It must observe a concentration of activities in regions where, earlier or later, insurrectionary centers might come into existence," such as West Bengal and Madras. ¹¹⁸

In July 1951, it was reported that Louis SAILLANT had directed the Central Committee of the WFTU's Indonesian affiliate, SOBSI, to begin agitating among the workers of the Indonesian oil industry. Among other things, the agitation was to encompass strikes and other disturbances in support of nationalization of the oil industry and the organization of "Peace Partisan Units" to sabotage oil production in time of emergency and prevent it from aiding the "American Imperialists." ¹¹⁹

On the opposite side of the globe in Europe, the WFTU has concentrated its resources on the fight against Western rearmament and United States economic aid. Patrick WALSH, a former Communist courier and labor organizer from Quebec, Canada, testified in July of this year that in 1948 he had attended a meeting of "top Communists" held in Genoa, Italy. He asserted that plans were made by the Communist-led WFTU for a seamen's strike aimed at crippling the Marshall Plan. According to WALSH, the work stoppage, which affected shipping in Canada, England, Italy and North Africa, was "a political strike with no bonafide trade union principles

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whatsoever." ¹²⁰ The Canadian phase of the strike, which WALSH helped promote, lasted seven months and became the point about which the WFTU rallied its forces. It called for support of the Canadian Seamen's Union from all European labor, but only its affiliated TUI's responded. ¹²¹

During the month of February, 1950, there were several anti-MDAP actions and demonstrations in France. At Nice, for example, demonstrators threw material destined for Yugoslavia into the sea, while dockers in St. Nazaire, and Dunkirk and Marseille refused to load material destined for Indo-China. ¹²²

In January, 1951, it was reported that the Seamen and Dockers TUI in Gdynia had requested a list of ships carrying war materials destined for Europe and sailing from United States East coast ports. The list was requested from the "American Association of Navigators." Soon after, Pete GOODMAN, of the "Maritime Committee in Defense of Al Lannon," requested the TUI to prepare a list of "trusted members" in lesser European ports, such as Aarhus, Bergen, Christiansand, and St. Nazaire, where ships are often rerouted when the larger ports are strike-bound. In reply to this request, the TUI furnished the names of the following persons deemed capable of organizing strikes and boycott actions in Europe:

Tito BIANCALANA; Umberto BASTIOTTO - National Secretary of the Italian Federation of Maritime Workers, (FILM), 19 Via Boncampagna, Rome.

Giuseppe SAVA - Secretary of the FILM in Venice.

Andre FRESSINET - Seamen and Dockers Union, 25 Blvd. des Dames, Marseille.

Georges LAHOURETATE - Dockers Union, 28 Rue des Faures, Bayonne.

Lucien DUFFULER - Dockers Union, Bourse du Travail, Place Vauban, Dunkerque. ¹²³

In June 1951, documents entitled, "Agent Provocateur...Primary and Simple Methods of Creating Unrest and Training Merchant Ships' Crews to be released from Capitalist Authority," were found aboard several British ships in Mediterranean ports. Although the British Communist Party denied that these pamphlets were distributed by WFTU members, there is little doubt that their dissemination was directed by the

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Seamens' TUI. A similar case, reported in August 1951, involved the transporting of pamphlets originating with the Seamen and Dockers' TUI to Antwerp. Pamphlets edited in French, English, Italian and Spanish, were carried by courier on the Polish ship POKOJ to Antwerp, where they were handed over to Franz VAN DEN BRANDEN. VAN DEN BRANDEN then turned them over to "hommes de confiance" charged with placing them aboard ships in this vital port.¹²⁴ It has also been reported that the Executive of the FDGB (Free German Trade Union Federation) in the Eastern Zone of Germany sent 100,000 DM by special couriers, to the "Fighting Committee of All Sea and Inland Ports of Western Germany"; the fund was to be used for wild-cat strikes among dockworkers. Six months later, in May 1952, a reliable source advised that a labor syndicate had been organized in Genoa, Italy, to coordinate the activities of the workers in all Mediterranean ports. Propaganda was found on a Spanish ship calling on "Port workers and sailors of the Mediterranean" to oppose the plans of NATO and the "warmongers"; the appeal was signed by the "Peace Committee of the Port of Genoa", which group has been cited by the TUI as one of its organs.¹²⁵

The provocation of strikes and industrial unrest, however, is not confined to the transport unions alone. The engineering, metal working and other fields offer primary targets for WFTU infiltration. In February 1952, for instance, the Engineering and Allied Trades Shop Stewards National Council of Great Britain sent delegates to a Metal and Engineering Workers TUI Conference held in Vienna. When the British delegates, led by Dave MICHAELSON, returned, the Council passed a number of resolutions designed to implement the WFTU policy of delaying the Western armament program. Later, during the year strikes occurred at S. Smith and Sons, Cricklewood; at Briggs Motor Bodies; at Ford's; and at Park Royal Vehicles, all of which are engaged in work for rearmament.¹²⁶

THE LIAISON BUREAUS

The section of this report dealing with "Organization" describes the

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functions which the Executive Bureau and the Second World Congress of the WFTU assigned to the Liaison Bureaus. For the most part, they assist the Secretariat in maintaining its contacts and communications throughout the world. The Bureaus may be regarded as "auxiliaries" to the over-all organization of the WFTU; at this point in their development, they are not as essential to the WFTU as are the TUI's or the individual national unions affiliated to it.

1. The Latin American Bureau.

The CTAL, Confederacion Trabajadores de la America Latina, was founded in 1936 by the prominent Mexican leftist, V. LOMBARDO Toledano. In 1949, at a meeting of the WFTU Executive Committee, a resolution was approved wherein the WFTU decided:

"1. To consider the Confederation of Workers of Latin America (CTAL) as the organism of liaison and coordination of the WFTU with the National Centers of Latin America.

"2. To request the General Secretary of the WFTU to establish a permanent link with the Bureau of the CTAL for the purpose of enabling the WFTU to effectively cooperate in the study of the problems of the working class of Latin America and its claims, in agreement with its representative organisms.

"3. To request the General Secretary to see about sending delegations to make an enquiry as to the position of the trade union movement in Latin American countries where the exercise of trade union rights by the workers is contested or checked." 127

It was not until the winter of 1950-1951 that concrete steps were taken to implement this decision. At this time the Executive Bureau, in conjunction with its regular quarterly session, held a special meeting with the representatives of the CTAL Central Committee in Bucharest, Rumania. Rodolfo GUZMAN, Costa Rican Communist and assistant to TOLEDANO, subsequently reported to his chief that several proposals of a "practical" nature had been adopted, the most important of which were the following: a.) There should be a permanent CTAL representative in the Secretariat of the WFTU (a Cuban was immediately elected to this post); b.) One of two functionaries of the WFTU would be transferred to Mexico to help the CTAL in its task;

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c.) The WFTU would give economic aid for the printing and distribution of the Spanish edition of WTUM (called Movimiento Sindical Mundial) in Latin America, and would amplify the propaganda work of the CTAL.¹²⁸ At a press conference in May, 1951, LOMBARDO described the expanded CTAL labor program, which included a series of regional conferences, an agricultural conference and a transport workers conference, as part of the WFTU's world-wide "anti-Point Four plan" directed primarily toward labor in "colonial and semi-colonial" countries and designed to further "national" interests in opposition to the interests of "international monopolies".¹²⁹ During this same period considerable sums of money began to arrive from Europe for the CTAL. These were used to pay the back salaries of CTAL headquarters employees, to defray the expenses of certain of the delegates to the CTAL's Agricultural Conference held in Mexico City, and to reimburse the newspaper El Popular for its publicity in connection with the aforementioned CTAL conferences.¹³⁰ In order to facilitate its contacts with Latin American national centers, the CTAL planned to establish four "Regional Committees" as follows:

South Atlantic Region: (Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay)

Juan AMAZONAS
Roberto MORENAS
Enrique RODRIGUEZ

South Pacific Region: (Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru)

Salvador OCAMPO
Pedro J. ABELLA
Pedro SAAD
Guillermo SANCHEZ Alarcon

Carribean Region: (Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Venezuela)

Lazaro PENA
Faustino CALCINES
Jesus FARIA

Central American Region: (Mexico, Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Panama)

V. L. TOLEDANO
Rodolfo GUZMAN 131

The actual existence of these committees has never been confirmed, but it cannot be stated that they exist on paper only. Information concerning

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the distribution of responsibility within the CTAL shows that there is a regional breakdown of labor within the organization.

Since the extent of WFTU influence in Latin America will be discussed in detail in a later section of this report, it suffices here to indicate the outstanding personalities within the CTAL organization. In May 1953, the CTAL Executive included the following personnel:

President: V. LOMBARDO (Mexico)

Vice Presidents: Lazaro PENA (Cuba)
Jesus FARIA (Venezuela)
Ramiro LUCHESE (Brazil)

Secretariat: Jose MORERA (Cuba)
Lorival VILLAR (Brazil)
Antonie GARCIA MORENO (Mexico)
Ildefonso ALEMAN (Chile)¹³²

2. The Asian Bureau.

The WFTU-sponsored Asian Trade Union Congress held in Peiping in November, 1949, established the "Asian-Australasian Trade Union Liaison Bureau", more commonly known as the "Far Eastern Bureau" or "Peking Bureau" of the WFTU. The Bureau is manned by one representative each from the All-China Federation of Labor, the All-India Trade Union Council, the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR and the Australian Trade Union Council. The address of the AATULB is POB I, Peiping, China. Toward the end of 1950, a secondary liaison office was set up in Japan. Prior to this time, the WFTU had maintained contact with the "Zenroren", but this Communist trade union federation was dissolved by order of the Japanese Government on 30 August 1950. At a meeting held by the outlawed unions in September, it was decided that no attempt to reorganize the "Zenroren" would be made; instead, a WFTU Liaison Bureau and a World Labor Research Council would be established, the date for the inauguration meeting being set for October 1950. Since then, mail from the WFTU Secretariat has been sent to WFTU Liaison Bureau, c/o Sambetsu Kaikan, 12-7 Shinbashi Minatoku, Tokio, Japan.¹³³ Although the Japanese office is frequently directly

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contacted by the Secretariat, on the basis of intercept analysis, it is considered subordinate to the Bureau in Peiping on which it is dependent for most of its funds.¹³⁴

The WFTU personnel in Peiping are not easily identified. LIU Ning-I, a Vice-President of the WFTU, is the leading Chinese representative there, and at present appears to be assisted by Fan MING, YUAN Pao Houa, LI Hsieh-Po and LIU Chang-Sheng. It has recently been reported that one PURSHOTTAM, secretary to Pandit SUNDERIAL of the All-India Peace Council, had been appointed to a post at Peiping University. While in Peiping, he is to be the AITUC and Indian Communist Party representative to the Asian Liaison Bureau.¹³⁵ Ernest THORNTON, the Australian representative, arrived in Peking in the summer of 1950; since then, he has traveled extensively between Peiping and Vienna, attending Executive Committee meetings, representing the Asian Bureau at peace congresses, and assisting the Department of National Centers in its Far Eastern program. The Soviet representative on the Asian Bureau staff is reported to be one KUZMENKO, Fnu, who has been identified through intercepts as the "Propaganda Chief" at the Peiping office.¹³⁶ The appointment in March 1953 of Vassili KUZNETSOV, former Chairman of the All Union Central Council of Trade Unions and since 1945 a Vice-President of the WFTU, to the post of Soviet Ambassador to the Chinese People's Republic may have a profound effect on the work of the Asian Bureau, possibly even obviating the necessity for frequent contact between it and the Vienna office.

3. The Near and Middle East Bureau.

Proposals for the creation of a Liaison Bureau for the Arab countries were put forward on a number of occasions, most recently when the Executive Bureau met in Berlin in December of 1951. The decision of the Middle East delegates in regard to this subject are not known, although it is obvious that Iradj ESKANDARY, Special Assistant Secretary for Near and Middle Eastern Affairs, has since established a network of informants and

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correspondents among trade unions throughout this area.¹³⁷

In Israel, Tawfiq TOUBI, leader of the Arab Trade Union Council, wrote the Secretariat that he had, in conjunction with the Histadruth Trade Union Federation, approached other Israeli unions on the Subject of forming a WFTU Liaison Office. Although this move met with little success, TOUBI appears determined to set up such an office as soon as possible. In May, the Histadruth trade unions opened up their ranks to Arab laborers for the first time; a short time later, the Arab TUC directed its members to disband so that they might be eligible to join the Histadruth Federation. Evidently, TOUBI and the WFTU have decided that the best means of acquiring control over the Israeli unions is to infiltrate them, using the underlying Arab-Jewish conflict to the Communist's advantage, and eventually making Histadruth a Communist front.¹³⁸ *

4. The African Bureau

In 1951, the WFTU announced that the Berlin meeting of the Executive Bureau in December had set up a "Trade Union Committee of African Countries", a working and coordinating body which would "cooperate permanently" with the Secretariat. In October, 1951, at a meeting held in Bamako, French West Africa, the WFTU and the CGT established two coordination committees, one for French West Africa and French Togoland, and the other for French Equatorial Africa and the French Camaroons. The leading WFTU personalities in this area, Abdoulaye DIALLO, Andre RUIZ, Jacques N'GOM, Jean Pierre AGBASHOU and Alioune Cisse, are believed to be members of these two committees.

In March 1953, British authorities in the Gold Coast have reported that a Coordination Committee, similar to the ones organized at the Bamako Conference, has been established for British West Africa. The Committee appears to include the following persons:

Anthony WOODE, General Secretary of the Ghana Trade Unions Congress,
Gold Coast.

Turkson OCTAN, Gold Coast

* On 31 August 1953, the Jerusalem Radio announced that the Histadruth had decided not to send a representative to the Third World Congress of the WFTU.¹³⁹

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Ikenna NZIMORO, Executive Council member of the Nigerian Labor Congress.
 Nehru IKORO, Executive Council member of the Nigerian Labor Congress.

It has not yet been established whether this committee is under the direction of the Secretariat or the British Communist Party; it is probable that as it becomes more powerful it will withdraw its allegiance from the BCP and look directly toward the Secretariat for guidance.¹⁴⁰ There is no doubt that these African committees will become increasingly important in the future, particularly in view of the emphasis being placed by the Soviets upon the winning over of colonial and semi-colonial countries.

THE CONSTITUENT TRADE UNION INTERNATIONALS

1. Founding

Organizational committees set up by the WFTU to prepare constituent conferences of international trade departments met from 8 to 12 April, 1949, in Paris. It was apparently decided to hold several of these conferences prior to and shortly after the Milan Congress. The rapidity with which the program was implemented was probably dictated by a desire to begin an organizational drive before the non-Communist labor movement was in a position to establish effective international controls. The Trade Union Internationals which have been founded to date are:

- TUI of Agricultural and Forestry Workers.
- TUI of Building, Wood, and Building Materials Workers.
- TUI of Chemical and Allied Workers.
- TUI of Food, Beverage, Tobacco, Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers.
- TUI of Leather, Shoe, Fur and Leather Goods Workers.
- TUI of Metal and Engineering Workers
- TUI of Miners.
- TUI of Postal, Telephone, Telegraph and Radio Workers.
- TUI of Textile and Clothing Workers.
- TUI of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers. (Originally two separate TUI'S: the Land And Air Transport Workers' TUI, and the Seamen, Dockers, Fishermen, Inland Waterways and Port Workers TUI. The two were fused at an amalgamation conference held in Prague in March 1953)
- TUI of Teachers.

Detailed information of the trade union internationals listed above appears in sections which follow. Four additional trade union internationals have been planned, but have not as yet been constituted:

- TUI of Oil Workers.

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TUI of State, Municipalities, Commerce, and Office Workers.
TUI of Press, Typographical and Lithographical Workers, Engravers and Binders.
TUI of Fine Arts, Theater and Cinema Workers, Painters, Musicians and other Liberal Professions.

2. Structure of TUI's.

A standard structural pattern for the various Trade Union Internationals was apparently prescribed by the WFTU Secretariat and has been followed by the TUI's thus far constituted. The principal organs of a TUI are the Assembly, or Trade Conference, the Administrative Committee, the Administrative Bureau, and the Secretariat. The function of the Assembly or Conference, which is convoked every two years, is to serve as a sounding board for the Administrative Committee elected by it. The Trades Conference also elects an Auditing Committee of three members, and in agreement with the Executive Board of the WFTU, picks the location of the TUI's permanent Secretariat and draws up the general program of action to be followed by it.

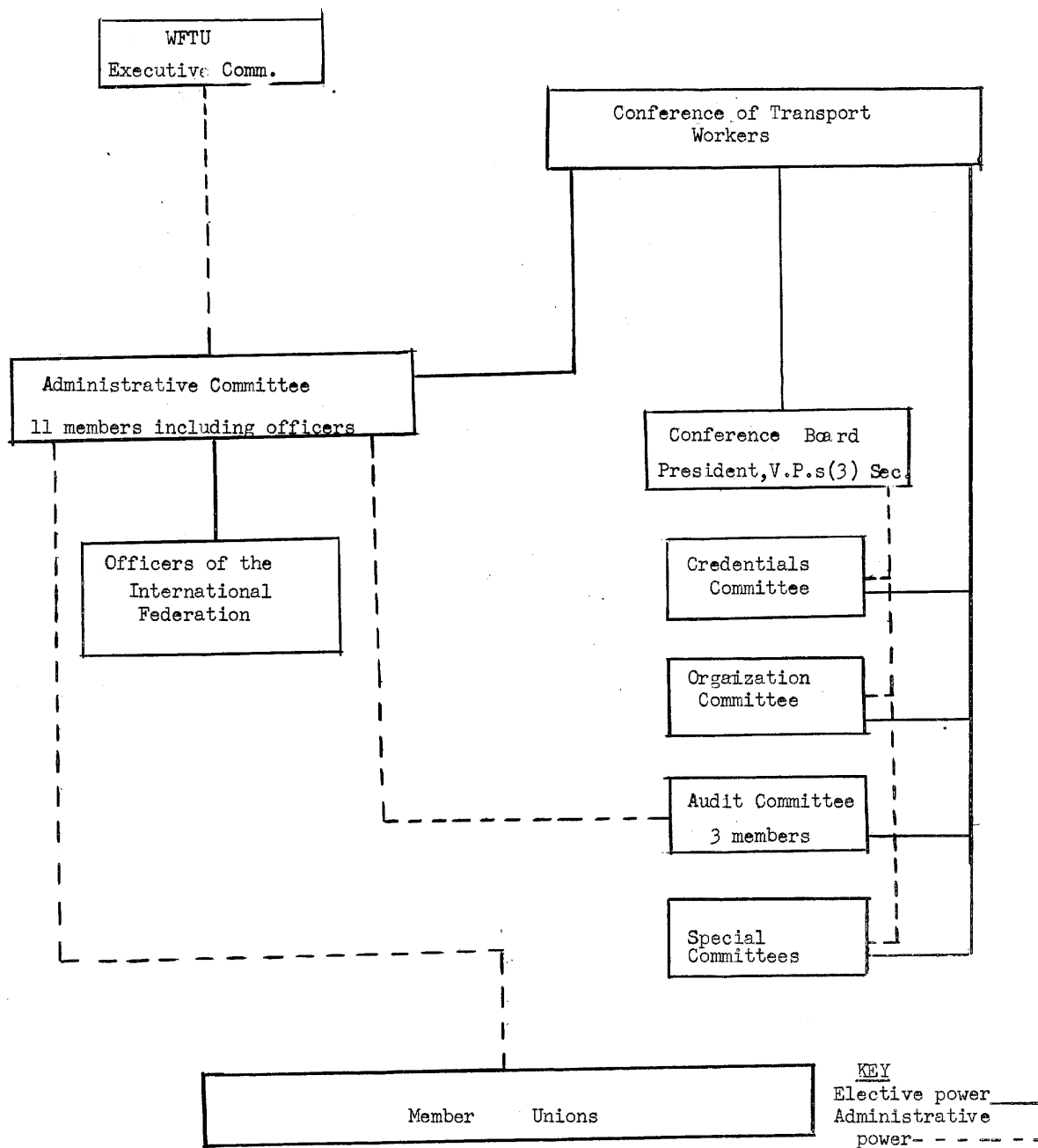
The Administrative Committee, which is responsible to the Executive Committee of the WFTU, meets twice a year and in extraordinary session when necessary. It consists of a President, two or three Vice-Presidents, a Secretary General and anywhere from six to twelve committee members. The Administrative Committee directs the activities of the TUI in the interim between meetings of the Conference. It elects from among its members the President, Vice-Presidents and Secretary of the TUI, which persons make up the Administrative Bureau. It draws up a draft agenda and selects the site of the Trades Conference, prepares the annual budget of the Federation and submits it to the WFTU Secretariat for preliminary approval; it "may designate its own personnel, may establish the pay and fees of the secretaries and other employees, and, if necessary, those of technicians and specialists in conformity with the wage scale adopted by the WFTU." The expenditures of members of the Administrative Committee are borne by the International Federation, in conformity with the WFTU regulations. The Administrative Committee decides on the duties and degree of responsibility of the Secretary

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ORGANIZATION of A TUI of the WFTU



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of the TUI, and is entitled to develop a special set of regulations for this purpose.*

The statutes of the TUI's provide that they "shall receive every year an amount representing 25% of the fees paid during the preceding year by the national federations to the WFTU. Union organizations belonging to the International federations but not to the WFTU must pay to the Federation for each 1,000 members a "fee equal to the amount paid by the WFTU to the International Federation, i.e. one pound sterling plus a supplementary fee where so provided." Any request for supplementary funds must be approved by the WFTU Executive and then by a two-thirds affirmative vote in a referendum of all organizations belonging to the TUI. Each TUI is entitled to be represented at the World Congress and the General Council of the WFTU by a delegate and an assistant. The delegate will have one vote in case of voting by raised hand, but he has no voting rights in the case of representative voting.

3. Functions and Objectives of the TUI's.

Explicit statements setting forth the functions, activities, objectives and methods of the Trade Union Internationals appear in the May 1950 issue of WFTU, the WFTU bi-monthly publication. These can be outlined and summarized in general as follows:

1. Each TUI must study and examine in detail the complex problems of its particular industry in the capitalist countries, the relation of the government and the employers to these problems, and the workers' exact situation; the TUI must coordinate activities of the workers' struggle to attain their immediate objectives -- improved working and living standards, social security measures, etc. The TUI's must fight against speed-up of work processes.
2. The TUI's must organize effective solidarity in the respective trade for workers on strike. An example cited where effective solidarity was demonstrated was the support given the strikers at the Michelin rubber and tire factory in France by the TUI of Chemical Workers.
3. Information bulletins should be published outlining workers' problems and supporting the struggle for "proletarian internationalism," solidarity of workers, the struggle against splitters and strike breakers in the respective trade unions and the struggle against "war mongers" and in defense of peace.

* Appendix E is an Organization Chart of a Typical TUI, the Transport Federation.

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4. The Administrative Committees of the TUI's should convene conferences of workers employed by the same international trust or cartel in order to work out a common program of demands.
5. The TUI's should assist the unions of Asia, Africa, and Latin America in the formation of national unions where local unions have existed.
6. The TUI's must constantly discredit the leaders of non-Communist unions, described in a WFTU bulletin as "socialist splitters who are disrupting labor unity."
7. The TUI's must develop connections with progressive workers in capitalist countries where the "reactionary" trade union leaders have withdrawn from the WFTU for "international trade union unity and for peace." The practice should be made of inviting representatives of these outside trade unions as guests or observers to meetings, conferences and the sessions of the executive bodies of the TUI's. "Liaison committees" should be organized by the TUI's in capitalist countries to implement the work of splitting the "bourgeois" organizations.
8. The TUI's must fight for the "defense of peace" by energetically coordinating and popularizing the activities of Permanent Committees for the Defense of Peace in the workshops.
9. There should be closer coordination between some of the more important TUI's -- such as the Metal Workers' TUI, Seamen and Dockers' TUI and others, with all workers fighting against war preparations. A proposal to coordinate activities of certain TUI's with those of youth and student groups in opposing war preparations was made at the May 1950 conference.
10. The TUI's should examine and publicize "industry by industry the repercussions and effects of the Marshall Plan, Clayton Plan.....and all other plans for world domination and expose them down to the smallest detail."

Direct organization support is given the TUI's by the WFTU Secretariat.

The necessity for doing this was pointed out by Henri JOURDAIN at the Budapest Conference held in 1950, when he asserted, "The main activity of the WFTU leadership should bear on guiding the Trade Union Internationals." 141 JOURDAIN proposed that the WFTU should delegate "comrades capable of advising the leadership of the respective TUI's," and that "particular effort should be made at least for the most important TUI's, those which play a decisive role in connection with the struggle for Peace and for International Trade Union unity." Consequently, the Secretariat assists the TUI's in preparing for their Trades Conference, in arranging travel accommodations for their members, in financing their publications, in facilitating their communication with other WFTU components and in extending their influence to non-

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affiliated unions.

4. Directory of TUI's*

a. TUI of Agricultural and Forestry Workers.

Constituent Conference: Warsaw, Poland, 15 - 17 December 1949.

Headquarters: 19 Via Boncampagni, Rome, Italy.

Administrative Committee:

President: YANG Tsi-ku (China)
Secretary General: Ilio BOSI (Italy)
Secretary: Renato VIDIMARI (Italy)
Vice President: Maurice CARROUE (France)

Members:

S. YATSAKOVA (JACAKOWA), (Poland)
I. VASKOV (USSR)
Maria TAUBENHEIM (Germany)
Frantizek ZUPKA (Czechoslovakia)
KANG Yung-ho (China)

The Agricultural Union is planning to hold its second International Conference in October of this year. Its purpose is to discuss a program of action for the "struggle which agricultural workers must wage in order to to liberate themselves from capitalistic exploitation and imperialist oppression." The Conference will be preceded, in each member country, by congresses which will nominate delegates and prepare national motions. One of the purported projects of the Conference is to draw agricultural workers into contact with industrial workers, with particular attention being paid to workers from colonial and dependent countries.¹⁴²

b. TUI of Building and Woodworkers.

Constituent Conference: Milan, Italy, 14 - 19 July 1949.

Headquarters: Kaisaniemenk 5A 14, Helsinki, Finland.

Administrative Committee:

President: Josef KOEBOEL (Hungary)
Secretary General: Aarne SAARINEN (Finland)

* The names of the individuals listed in this section as members of the Executive Administrative organs of the TUI's are correct, as far as can be ascertained on the basis of existing information. In several instances, however, no complete listing of personnel has been available since 1950. In those cases where more current information was available, the lists were brought up to date; no claim of infallibility, however, can be made at this time.

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Vice Presidents: Anatoli ROMANOV (USSR)
Rene ARRACHARD (France)
O. BENCI (Italy)

Members:

Franz JAHN (Germany)
Marian BARYLA (Poland)
Fnu HARTOG (Holland)
Fnu FANELLI (Italy)
YANG Chi-Kao (China) aka: Yang Tsi KU
Fnu PROTIVA (Czechoslovakia)
Fnu RAKIKOV (Bulgaria)
Ramon GONZALES (Spain)
Fnu TURCULOSIF (Rumania)
Unno HIRONEN (Finland)

The most recent activity of this TUI was a conference held in Paris in April, 1953, and grandiosly called "Western European Conference for the Solution of the Housing Problem."

c. TUI of Chemical and Allied Workers.

Constituent Conference: Budapest, Hungary, 12 - 14 March 1950.

Headquarters: Dozsa Gyeorgy ut 84/C, Budapest VI, Hungary.

Administrative Committee:

President: Eugenio GUIDI (Italy)
Secretary General: Ferenc BOZSOKI (Hungary)
Vice Presidents: Nikolai KOVALEV (USSR)
Robert PIGELET (France)

Members:

Fnu SPIC (Czechoslovakia) (Probably Josef SPIC, a Czech delegate to the II World Congress of WFTU in Milan, 1949)
Victor DROZDZ (Poland)
CHIN Chi-tao (China)
Kurt KUHN (Germany)

Following the Administrative Committee meeting of this TUI held in February, 1953, the Chemical and Allied Workers' Unions received the following appeal from their leaders:

"The Administrative Committee emphasizes the necessity of seeking a peaceful solution of international conflicts; it endorses the resolutions of the World Congress of the Peoples' of Peace. (Vienna, December 1952) and summons you to fight for their enforcement, as they guarantee the betterment of your living conditions. The Committee stresses the importance of the part the workers in the Chemical industries can, and must play, lest their labour should be employed for the production of materials for mass-destruction, of chemical and bacteriological weapons." 143

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The preceding extract is an example of the technique used by the WFTU to sabotage or otherwise impede the growth of NATO and other anti-Soviet efforts.

d. TUI of Food, Beverage, Tobacco, Hotel, Cafe and Restaurant Workers.

Constituent Conference: Sofia, Bulgaria, 3 - 5 November 1949.

Headquarters: 4 Rue du 6 Septembre, Sofia, Bulgaria.

Administrative Committee:

President: Maurice SIMONIN (France)
 Secretary General: Anton DITSHEV (Bulgaria)
 Vice-Presidents: V. G. SVIRID (USSR)
 Gaetano INVERNIZZI (Italy)

Members:

Miguel QUINTERRO (Cuba)
 A. STACHURSKI (Poland)
 Vaslav MATZURA (Czechoslovakia)
 E. SCHILLING (Germany)
 YUAN Chi-ho (China)

The General Working Plan of the Food Workers' TUI as developed by the TUI Secretariat in 1952 was as follows. It was decided to push the "unity of action campaign in capitalist and colonial areas"; to win over the non-Soviet International Trade Secretariats, or else expose them as "fascist agents"; and to hold a regional conference of Latin American food workers, plans for which would be examined by the Secretariat. In order to strengthen contacts, members of the Administrative Committee were to be sent to the following countries: Maurice SIMONIN would go to Belgium, Luxembourg and Switzerland. One representative would go to England, where he would concentrate his organizational efforts on the bakery workers. One comrade would go to the Netherlands to examine "the attitude of the leaders of the Trade Union of Food Workers who are members of the Administrative Committee but who maintain only weak relations with the International Federation and do not take any part in its activities." Finally, Ernst SCHILLING was to travel to West Germany in order to establish solid and permanent relations between the International Federation and the West German workers. In addition, "the TUI must help in the sending of labor delegations from capitalistic and

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colonial countries to the USSR and Peoples' Democracies, and in exchanging workers during their holidays by sending them to trade union health resorts."llll

e. TUI of Leather, Shoe, Fur, and Leather Goods Workers.

Constituent Conference: Gottwaldov, Czechoslovakia, 20 - 22 June 1949.

Headquarters: Jeruslaemska 9/IV, Prague II, Czechoslovakia.

Administrative Committee:

President: Fernand MAURICE (France)
Secretary General: Alois HOCHFELDER (Czechoslovakia)

Members:

Karla PFEIFEROVA (Czechoslovakia)
A. ASLANOV (USSR)
A. GUIDI (Italy)
A. BLUME (Germany)
Vicardi Enrique PASTORINO (Uruguay)
C. A. PIHALA (Finland)
TAI Kao-wen (China)

This TUI, though active, is not in frequent contact with the WFTU Secretariat, and is evidently considered one of the lesser units in the WFTU. Since it has little relationship to national defense, transportation, or other vital industries, it seems unlikely that its development will be pressed by the WFTU in the near future.

f. TUI of Metal and Engineering Workers.

Constituent Conference: Turin, Italy, 21 - 24 June 1949

Headquarters: Seilerstaette 3, Vienna I, Austria.

Administrative Committee:

President: Giovanni ROVEDA (Italy)
Secretary General: Henri JOURDAIN (France)
Vice Presidents: Vladimir BEREZINE (USSR)
Ernest THORNTON (Australia)

Members:

Joseph GRANDGENET (Luxemburg)
Jean BRETEAU (France)
Martin KOVACS (Rumania)
Joseph BIEN (Poland)
Karel CARVA (Czechoslovakia)
Emilio SEMILLI (Trieste)
Vaclav HAVELKA (Czechoslovakia)
H. MEYERS (Netherlands)
Fnu PESCHKE (Germany)

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CHAO Kuo-chiang (China)
 Lourival VILLAR (Brazil)
 Antonio GARCIA MORENO (Mexico)

According to a February 1953 review of its own activities, the Metal and Engineering Workers TUI was planning to hold conferences among the workers of the European branches of Ford, International Harvester, and General Motors. This decision was taken at the International Meeting of Workers of the Automobile Industry, held in Paris in January 1953 under the direction of this TUI. In addition, it was proposed that the Metal and Engineering TUI make arrangements for the holding of a "World Conference of Men and Women Workers of the Automobile and Automobile Accessories Industries", which will probably be held early in 1954.¹⁴⁵

g. TUI of Miners.

Constituent Conference: Florence, Italy, 15 - 18 July 1949.

Headquarters: Seilerstaette 3, Vienna I, Austria.

Administrative Committee:

President: Henri MARTEL (France)
 Secretary General: Henri TURRELL (France)
 Vice-Presidents: Sergei ZAITSEV (USSR)
 Mario MARI (Italy)
 Marian CZERWINSKY (Poland)

Members:

Pavel CHELAKHINE (USSR)
 Max FRITSCH (East Germany)
 Juan Esteban GARCIA MORENO (Chile)
 Antoine SCHROEDER (Luxemburg)
 Ercole MANERA (Italy)

In recent months, this TUI has been concerned with two major projects. The first, the Inter-American Metal and Mine Workers Conference, was held in Mexico City late in February of 1953. Henri TURRELL, representing the Miner's TUI, and Renee MARCEL, member of the Metal and Engineering TUI office, were sent by the Secretariat to assist the CTAL in its preparations for this meeting. The Conference had originally been scheduled for early February, but after the arrival of TURRELL and MARCEL, was postponed for two weeks. The Secretariat's representatives charged that preparations had been made

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mainly at the "top" and not among the mass of workers. Shortly after MARCEL arrived in Mexico, however, the CTAL cabled the WFTU Secretariat for "the agreed upon sum" for the conference preparations.¹⁴⁶

The second major effort of the Miners' TUI was the "Working Meeting Against the Schuman Plan" held in Berlin, Germany on 15-17 April, 1953. Fritz LEITER, of the Liaison Bureau of the Mining Industry FTU, IG Bergbau, Wallstrasse 61-65, Berlin, advised all prospective delegates to apply to the Soviet Embassy in their country in order to obtain visas. Thirty-two delegates were present at the meeting, although Holland, England and Italy were not represented because their delegates could not get visas. The following persons spoke:

Karl HONISCH - President, Miners' Union, FDGB.
 Kurt KUHN - FDGB.
 Willi AGATZ - Ruhr mine leader.
 Henri TURRELL - Miner's TUI Secretary.
 Max FRITZSCH - State Secretary of the GDR.
 Adolf HENNECKE - GDR official.
 Antoine SCHROEDER
 Victorin DUGUET - Secretary General of French Miners' Union.
 Pierre VIDAL - Secretary of the Miners of Salsigne.
 Moise DE GELAN - Belgian Miners' official.
 Fnu ERIKSON - Swedish.
 Fnu HANKY - Polish.

Victorin DUGUET, addressing this conference, appealed to the delegates to "translate the extremely important decisions of the conference into fact with fighting determination with certainty of victory." He said, "The miners of our countries must create a front of unity so as to improve and to defend their lives and to wreck the Schuman Plan."¹⁴⁷

h. TUI of Postal, Telegraph, Telephone and Radio Workers (PTTR),

Constituent Conference: Berlin, Germany, 27 - 29 October 1949.
Headquarters: Fritz Heckerstrasse 70, Berlin O/17, Germany.
Administrative Committee:
 President: Jaroslav KOLAR (Czechoslovakia)
 Secretary General: Willi BAUMGART (Germany)
 Vice-Presidents: L. J. YOUSSEPOV (USSR)
 Rene DUHAMEL (France)

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Members:

Eugenio ROMEI (Italy)
Gerhard GROOT ROESINK (Netherlands)
Mircea VICHAN (Rumania)
Ferruccio MASI (Italy)

In April 1952, the following directive was sent by the PTTR to the members of its Administrative Committee for distribution to its constituent unions.

"The trade unions of the capitalist countries are urgently asked to collect all the material on the subject of the activity of the trade unions of the "Yellow International" (International Confederation of Free Trade Unions) and to send it to our Secretariat in Berlin. If there is a scarcity of documents it should be possible to give an estimate of the activity of the "Yellow International" and its effects on conditions in different countries." 148

i. TUI of Textile and Clothing Workers

Constituent Conference: Lyon, France, 20 - 22 June 1949.
Headquarters: 11 Kopernika 36/40, Warsaw, Poland.
Administrative Committee:
President: Teresa NOCE (Italy)
Secretary General: Irene PIVOVARSKA (Poland)
Vice-Presidents: Eduard AUBERT (France)
N. MOURAVIEVA (USSR)

Members:

V. A. DOGADAEVA (USSR)
Alexander BURSKI (Poland)
H. PLANTING (Netherlands)
CHEN Shao-min (China)
V. MOISE (Rumania)

On April 30, of this year, Teresa NOCE complained to both Irene PIVOVARSKA and Luigi GRASSI that she had not been maintaining suitable contact with the secretariat of this union. She alleged that the TUI was not very attentive to communications received even from its own affiliates. She further complained in her letter to GRASSI that no one in the TUI secretariat has any information about the situation in the capitalist countries, and recalled that she had suggested at the Second International Conference of the TUI held in Berlin in October 1952, that either the secretariat be moved to Vienna or that a European secretary be appointed

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and sent to Warsaw. NOCE proposed that this suggestion be taken under consideration at a forthcoming TUI Executive Committee meeting to be held in June.¹⁴⁹

During the first quarter of 1953, the following groups were affiliated with the Textile Workers' TUI: The Clothing and Textile Workers Union of Chile, the Textile Workers' Union of Ecuador, and the Textile and Clothing Workers' Union of Guatemala.¹⁵⁰

j. TUI of Transport, Port and Fishery Workers

Amalgamation Conference: Prague, Czechoslovakia, 12 - 18 March, 1953.

Headquarters: Schwindgasse 7/6, Vienna IV, Austria.

Administrative Committee:

President:	Cesare MASSINI (Italy)
Secretary General:	Andre FRESSINET (France)
Vice-Presidents:	Alphonse DROUARD (France)
	Fnu TSCHERNITSCHENKO (USSR)
	LI Chi-po (China)
	Eliot V. ELLIOTT (Australia)

Members:

CHU Ching (China)	The representatives of North
Fnu AVILA (Cuba)	Africa, Equatorial Africa, and
Fnu OKSANEN (Finland)	India were "to be designated"
Charles GARCIA (France)	later; in addition, three seats
Dirk KLEINSM (Holland)	are reserved for the representa-
Tuk SUBJANTO (Indonesia)	tives of England, Japan, and the
Giuseppe DE STEFANO (Italy)	Middle East.
Fnu SEEGER (East Germany)	
S. LOGHIN (Rumania)	
Fnu VAVILKINE (USSR)	
Fnu LARocca (Uruguay)	

Control Commissions:

Augustin GRUENNAIS (France)
 Sandor GASPAR (Hungary)
 Guido ANTONIACI (Italy)
 Stanislaw STACHACZ (Poland)
 Fnu KOS (Czechoslovakia)

The Amalgamation Conference of The TUI of Seamen and Dockers and The TUI of Land and Air Transport Workers was preceded by a vast publicity and propaganda campaign. The Secretariat staff in Vienna spent about four months preparing materials for it, notifying delegates, and arranging

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transportation for them. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] 25X1D0e

was in accordance with a subsequent announcement from Vienna that, "owing to the difficult situation of the trade union movement in certain colonial countries and countries under fascist dictatorships, a sponsoring system will be set up so that certain organizations able to do so can help those in difficulties."¹⁵² It is not improbable that the satellite unions were requested to act as "sponsors", and provided the funds for the delegates' travel expenses.

Altogether, there were approximately 150 delegates from forty-two countries at the Prague Conference.¹⁵³ One report makes special note of the relatively large delegations from the United States and the Near East. Although the names of these delegates have not been revealed, there is no doubt that U. S. delegates were present in Prague; reference has already been made in this report to the security precautions taken to protect American representatives from exposure to their own immigration officials. The election of an Australian and a Chinese to two of the three posts of Vice-President of the Transport TUI is a strong indication of the importance of the Australasian area to the WFTU. Eliot V. ELLIOTT, himself, expressed surprise that he was accorded a Vice-Presidency, and he ascribed his election to a new WFTU emphasis on this part of the world.¹⁵⁴

Statements by delegates to the Amalgamation Conference show that it countered "great difficulties" because of the deaths of STALIN and GOTTWALD. As of March 23rd certain "essential discussions" involving many of the conference delegates were being continued in Vienna.¹⁵⁵ As has been indicated previously, one of the outstanding results of this conference was the decision to establish a "cadre training" school of the WFTU in Prague.*

* Appendix D is a typical mailing list for the Transport, Port and Fishery Workers TUI, and Appendix E is a comprehensive report on the activities of the TUI of Air and Transport Workers and the TUI of Seamen and Dockworkers, 1949-1953.

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k. World Federation of Teachers' Unions (FISE)

Constituent Conference: Recognized on 1 February 1949 as the Teachers' Trade Department by the Executive Committee of the WFTU. The Administrative Committee met in Paris about 12 June 1949.

Headquarters: Seilerstaette 3, Vienna I, Austria.

Administrative Committee:

President:	Henri WALLON (France)
Secretary General:	Paul DELANQUE (France)
Assistant (or Acting) Secretary General:	Oldrich STELCLAIN (Czechoslovakia)
Vice-Presidents:	Ivan GRIVKOV (USSR)
	FAN Ming (China)
	C. GODOY URRUTIA (Chile)

Members:

Nadezhda PARTENOVA (USSR)
 Wojciech POKORA (Poland)
 Mody DIAQUE (Senegal)
 Richard SCHALLOCK (Germany)

The agenda of the International Teachers' Conference, originally scheduled for Berlin, but later convoked at Vienna, from 21 - 24 July 1953, consisted of the following broad topics: "conditions of the schools and the struggle of teachers for their economic and social rights as related to the peace campaign", and "pedagogic principles of democratic education". All interested groups, such as children's aid groups, social workers, etc., in addition to teachers were invited to attend. It was also proposed that a "Youth Section" of the FISE be formed, under the leadership of Henrik SIDENIUS, Tveerboomen 43, Gentofte, Denmark.*

According to one report in Interreport Ost the World Teachers' Congress was a complete failure; of the 262 delegates present, forty arrived so late that they could only attend the closing session. Poor organization on the part of the courier system of the FISE was held responsible for the fact that several branches of the union were not informed of the change in the conference locale. The conference was partly financed with money from East German and Czech assets,¹⁵⁶ while the All-China Federation of Labor

* Appendix F is a typical FISE mailing list.

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sent over 42,000 Swiss francs to be deposited with the FISE to help Asian teachers attend the Congress.¹⁵⁷ Allegedly, the management of the FISE under Henri WALLON and Paul DELANOUE was the target of widespread criticism. Although both men are reported likely to retain their present positions, control of the work of the union will be taken over by Luigi GRASSI, Assistant Secretary General for TUI's at the Vienna Headquarters. "In the opinion of the WFTU, the FISE carries out an important role in converting the economic struggle of trade unions into a political one."¹⁵⁸

SCOPE OF WFTU INFLUENCE AND CONTACTS

Since most of the WFTU's activities have been discussed in the preceding sections of this report, the following area exposition of WFTU influence will be merely supplementary to the data heretofore presented.

1. The Far East.

a. China.

On 24 March 1953, CHAO Kuo-chiang, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee, Chinese Metal Workers Trade Union, Peking, wrote Henri JOURDAIN acknowledging receipt of a notice of the meeting of the Metal Workers' TUI Administrative Committee. CHAO wrote that he could not attend the meeting but would send in his stead "Comrade MASHIODI, Chairman of the Metal Workers' Union of Shanghai," provided that the Secretariat approved the change in representatives. On March 31, LIU Ning-I sent the following telegram from Peking to SAILLANT in Vienna:

"In order to broaden connections with workers of various countries, besides increasing number of delegates invited, we wish to invite thirty delegates from Middle and Near East and Africa to attend All-China Seventh Labor Congress and Peking May Day celebrations of 1953. As we know little about their situation, hope WFTU will invite on our behalf trade unions of these areas. Leave allocation of invitations to your discretion. Please inform us details of delegations as soon as possible by cable."¹⁶⁰

One week later, SAILLANT informed the Arab Trades Union Congress, POB 42, Nazareth, Israel, that: "All-China Federation of Labor invites two delegates from workers Israel to join WFTU delegation to May Day celebration and seventh convention Chinese Trade Unions."¹⁶¹

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Congratulatory 1953 May Day telegrams to the WFTU Secretariat from

China were sent by:

LI Chi-po -- Chairman, Chinese Railway Workers' Union.
LIU Ta-chao -- Chairman, Chinese Seamen's Union.
AN Lih-fu -- Chairman, Chinese Transport Workers' Union, Peiping.
CHIN Chi-fu -- Chairman, Chinese Miners Trade Union.¹⁶²

On 9 October 1952, WU Hungi, c/o WFTU Vienna, sent a telegram to LITZEMEN (sic) Peking 1930, China, with the message, "Please inform bank to exchange name of LI Shien for name WU Hungi in order to withdraw money." ¹⁶³

b. Japan.

The Japan Liaison Bureau sent the WFTU a letter on the first of January 1952 in which it summarized its activities for the previous year. These were mostly in the form of support of various peace movements, protest meetings against the signing of a separate peace between Japan and the U.S. and its allies, and protests in "the Matsukawa case."* This "Matsukawa Appeal" received financial support from both the Asian Bureau in Peking (according to LIU Ning-I, "Large sums of money sent from China.") and from the Secretariat in Vienna, which in December 1951 cabled Peking that it would send donations from the "international solidarity fund for the families Matsukawa."¹⁶⁴

In January 1953, the FDGB of East Germany invited ten Japanese trade unionists to spend four weeks in the German Democratic Republic; in return, the Japanese would invite GDR workers to visit their country. The FDGB invitation cited the "similarity" between the situations in Germany and Japan and the possibility that a common, and undoubtedly Communist, solution could be found to their problems. Following the Congress of the People's For Peace in Vienna, the WFTU, in an effort to increase its influence in Japan, invited many of the Japanese delegates to remain in Austria as guests of the Secretariat.¹⁶⁵

More recently, the Secretariat has sent telegrams of "greetings and solidarity" to the Convention of the Japan General Council of Trade Unions (SOHYO) held in July, 1953. It is significant that in the past few months SOHYO's leadership has been moving steadily toward the left; at the July Convention, *Case of suspected train derailment sabotage at Matsukawa, Japan, Aug. 1949.

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policies of the pro-Communist faction won over those advocated by the Left-Socialist and right-wing unions. According to the latest reports, the Communists, under the WFTU's guidance, are in a position to intensify their infiltration and domination of the federation.¹⁶⁶

Notice of the Administrative Committee meeting of the Metal and Allied Workers TUI in the late Spring of this year was sent to the following Japanese trade unions and labor officials:

ZENZOSSEN, 298 Harajulu, 3 Chome Shibuyku, Tokio.
 ZENKOKUDENKI, 31 Chinboricho Shiba Minatoku, Tokio.
 ZENKOKUKINSOKU, 2 Kucho Mita Mintaku, Tokio.
 ZENJIKOSHA, 704 Hoshibacho Shinagawaku, Tokio.
 ZENDENSEN KONWA KAIKAN, 10 Tuskiji 3 Chomo, Tokio.
 Kenta KANEKO contacted through E. THORNTON at the Peking Liaison Bureau.
 Jiro WADA " " " " " " " " " 167

c. India.

In March 1953, S.A. DANGE, leader of the AITUC, received a telegram at the WFTU Vienna from Fnu HALDULKAR,* Calcutta, India, informing him that HALDULKAR would arrive in Amsterdam, Holland, on 4 March but would need assistance in obtaining an Austrian visa.¹⁶⁸ Evidently, HALDULKAR was one of the Indian delegates to the Social Security Conference. Another such delegate was Ani DEBI, who stayed at the Hotel Bellevue, Vienna II. On 9 March, he wrote a letter to Indira DEBI, c/o Pai Chowdhury, 26A Russa Road, Calcutta 26, India, telling her that his return was postponed because he "had the honour of being sent for further conferences on Indian problems to Prague and Moscow."¹⁶⁹ On 2 March 1953, BUPESH GUPTA, an Indian citizen, registered at the Hotel Carlton in Vienna and later was listed as a delegate to the Social Security Conference.

In April 1953, DANGE telegraphed from India to Austria the information that Mrs. Shanta MUKHERJI, Vice President of the AITUC, would be arriving there, via London, enroute to Bucharest.¹⁷⁰ While in Vienna, Mrs. MUKHERJI wrote to N.M. JOSHI, Model House, Flat S/H, Proctor Road, Bombay, India,

* Probably identical with R.K. HALDULKAR, Indian trade union official.

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describing her journey and forthcoming trip to Rumania. Since Mrs. MUKHERJI was in Europe "chiefly for the purpose of seeking treatment" of some ailment, the Secretariat promised to arrange her entry into a Soviet nursing home. Through Mrs. MUKHERJI's letter, the WFTU extended an invitation to JOSHI to attend the Third World Congress of Trade Unions. 171

Other Indian correspondents to the WFTU are:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) Sewa SINGH, Secretary General
East Punjab Railway Workers Union
Chatra Shanshahi,
Chadni Chowk, Delhi. | (2) Phani DAS, Secretary
Tamluk Municipal Employees
Union
Tamluk District, Midnapore,
West Bengal. |
|---|--|

d. Pakistan.

The WFTU's primary contact in Pakistan is the Pakistan Trade Union Federation, offices of which are located at 114 MacLeod Road, Lahore, West Punjab. 172

e. Ceylon.

Leading WFTU correspondents in Ceylon are Pieter KEUNEMAN, member of the Politburo of the Ceylonese Communist Party; H. WIJESURIYA, Secretary of the Ceylon General Workers' Union, located at 124 Shorts Road, Colombo; M.G. MENDIS and N. SHANMUGATHASAN, officials of this union. [REDACTED] 25X1D0e

[REDACTED] 25X1D0e

Union Congress.

f. Siam.

[REDACTED] 25X1D0e

"three

delegates from Siam" in Prague on 19 February who were supposed "to remain for the conference." The "three delegates" are probably identical with the following persons of Siamese nationality who were in Vienna in March of this year:

Ranse PHONCHAI, born 11 May 1921, carrying Chinese passport #00150.
Anton PUTTESOTO, born 15 November 1927, carrying Chinese passport #00152.

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Nit PONGPHET, born 31 March 1927, carrying Chinese passport #00153.

It is possible that these persons were associated with the transport workers federations, which were to have their amalgamation conference in March; on the other hand, they might have been delegates to the Social Security Conference or Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth held in Vienna.¹⁷³

g. Burma.

The WFTU's leading correspondent in Burma is Thakin LU AYE, head of the Burma Trade Union Council with offices located at 325-327 Dalhousie Street, Rangoon. LU AYE represented the WFTU at several conferences in the Far East, most recently attending the ECAFE meeting in Manila in late 1952. His travel expenses are always paid by the Secretariat, as are those of other Burmese delegations to WFTU affairs.¹⁷⁴

h. Indonesia.

SOBSI, the Indonesian Trade Union Federation, was reported in 1950 to have attempted to send a delegation of nine to the WFTU Asian Conference in Peking. Owing to obstruction from both the Dutch and Republican governments, the delegates were unable to obtain valid passports in time and SOBSI was represented in Peking by Ali MURDJONO. The original delegation, however, ultimately secured its visas and set off for Peking on January 5, 1950, with the intention of staying there for three months, presumably for training purposes.¹⁷⁵

The offices of the SOBSI Sentralbiro in Djakarta are located at Gang Ysengah 29; letters and telegrams from the Vienna Secretariat, such as the one quoted below, are frequently sent here. A telegram from the Sentralbiro to the Secretariat in Austria, dated 13 February 1953, requested Vienna to "Send tickets immediately SITUMSINO, Social Security; TUK CUBIJANTO, Seamen and Dockers; and SUPRIJATNO alias WALDIMAN, Land and Air Transport....."

On 25 February 1953, one WALOEJO, Tanahabank Timur 10, Djakarta, wrote the International Preparatory Commission for the Congress in Defense of the Rights of Youth (WFTU sponsored) about the forthcoming participation of

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Indonesian youth in the Congress. He said, "Those who will certainly attend the conference are: Omar SAID, Journalist; KAUNANG, teacher and member of the international preparatory committee; Mansalj SURJENO; plus three young workers who are members of SOBSI and are already in Europe attending the conference of the WFTU" (presumably the Executive committee meeting early in 1953).¹⁷⁶ Adhid SUDHARTA, Bachta ROEDUEN, and Fnu ACHADJAT, residents of Indonesia, [REDACTED] travelling from Prague to Vienna in March, 1953; they are possibly identical with the "young workers" 25X1D0e

[REDACTED] In April, the governing body of the Sugar 25X1D0e Workers' Union, Surabaya, [REDACTED] were "always ready 25X1D0e to follow WFTU leadership carried through SOBSI."¹⁷⁷

On 22 August 1953, it was reported that Andre FRESSINET, Secretary General of the TUI of Transport Workers, Dock Workers and Fishermen, was in Indonesia conferring with officials of SOBSI in preparation for the Third World Congress of the WFTU to be held in Vienna in October, 1953.¹⁷⁸

1. The Philippines.

The WFTU extends its influence in the Philippines through the Congress of Labor Organizations; in 1950, this union was reported to maintain contact with the Paris Secretariat of the WFTU and the National Union of Marine Cooks and Stewards in the U.S., which often sends its representatives to Manila.¹⁷⁹ In March 1952, Ernest ARENA, of the Honolulu Branch of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, wrote Elinor KAHN in New York requesting assistance for Amada HERNANDEZ, imprisoned President of the Philippine Congress of Labor Organizations. ARENA's letter was forwarded to the Vienna office by KAHN; subsequently, the Secretariat sent copies of the letter to the Asian Bureau with a request for assistance and more information.¹⁸⁰ Since the CLO has been outlawed since 4 April 1951, it is presumed that its members would be operating illegally in contacting the WFTU or its affiliates.

j. Australia and New Zealand.

In January 1951, J. HEALY, General Secretary of the Waterside Federation

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of Australia, had discussed with the WFTU the restrictions on the transmission of funds between countries which prevented the Australian unions from paying their dues to TUI's to which they were affiliated. HEALY proposed that the WFTU authorize an account in its name in Australia, into which fees would be paid and from which funds would be disbursed according to WFTU authorization. HEALY had also proposed that WFTU reports and publications be airmailed to, and, when necessary, reproduced in Australia. In October 1951, however, he was forced to write SAILLANT and ask the WFTU about possible sources of paper for these publications as there was a serious newsprint shortage in Australia.¹⁸¹

In November 1952, the Australian Trade Unions Council sent a nine-man delegation, including Jack GRAHAM, A. DOWLING, J. HUTTON, D. JACOB, J.B. CHANDLER, G.H. FINGLETON, J. O'SHANNESY, J. KELLAWAY and J. SYDNEY, to the Soviet Union for a visit. In March 1953, Fnu BRENNEN, Secretary of the Newcastle Seamen's Union of Australia, telegraphed SAILLANT that, "Cable protesting jailing of union leaders sent to French Premier. Assure you support unity campaign." In May, the International Service of the Peking Radio presented a recorded talk by James M. YOUNG, President of the Sydney Branch of the Waterside Workers. YOUNG was visiting China as a member of the Australian delegation to the Seventh All-China Congress of Trade Unions.

J. Jim HOLLYMAN, a former editor of the English-language edition of WTUM, is the WFTU's major New Zealand correspondent. He receives mail at 80 West End Road, Westmere, Auckland.¹⁸²

The WFTU mailing list to this part of the world in recent months has included the following addresses:

Australian Coal and Shale
Employees Federation
11th Floor, Kyle House
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

Australian Railways Union
Atlas Buildings,
8 Spring Street
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

Seamen's Union of Australia
12 King Street
Sydney N.S.W., Australia

Building Workers Industrial
Union of Australia
Room 3, Vine House,
535 George Street,
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

Federated Ironworkers Association
of Australia
188 George Street
Sydney, N.S.W., Australia

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2. Africa and the Middle East.

a. North and West Africa.

In 1951 the WFTU established a preparatory committee for a "Pan African Trade Union Conference," which received much publicity but never actually took place. The following persons from North and West Africa were members:

Abdoulaye DIALLO - General Secretary of the Trade Unions of the French Sudan.
Andre RUIZ - General Secretary of the Coordinating Committee of the Confederated Trade Unions of Algiers.
Jacques N'GOM - General Secretary of the Confederated Trade Unions of the French Camaroons.
Charles ASSALE - of the Confederated Trade Unions of the French Camaroons.
Jean Pierre AGBAZHOU - Member of the Executive of the Trade Unions of Dahomey.
Alioune CISSE - Member of the Dakar Trades Council.
Habib DELLAGI - Secretary of the Trade Unions of Tunisia.
Nouka EZE - General Secretary of the Nigerian Labor Congress.
M.O. EZUMAH - Member of the Nigerian Labor Congress.¹⁸³

Most of the unions in western Africa belong to the French CGT, but there is some evidence that they receive little support from it now that the WFTU has established direct contact with African trade union leaders. In February 1952, Domande MORI ABYCAMERA, Regional Secretary, Lakota, Ivory Coast, of the Trade Union of African Employees in Commerce, Industry, Banks and Insurance, wrote the WFTU requesting that they send him publications, including the official bulletin of the CGT called "The People." Considering the fact that this union is a CGT affiliate, it appears that the French union gives little direction or support to some of its African segments.¹⁸⁴

The Gold Coast Maritime Union, located at Tokoradi, reported to the WFTU at the end of 1952 that it had enrolled 30,000 members and collected dues amounting to 1,500 pounds during the previous year. The Central Council of the union planned to form a "popular front" organization and was asking the WFTU for 2,500 pounds either as a loan or, preferably, a gift.¹⁸⁵ At about this same time, Djibo BAKARY, Secretary of the Coordination Committee for French West Africa, sent three or four invitations to the Gold Coast for representation at the WFTU Social Security Conference to be held in

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Vienna in March. Charles R. ADDISON of the Ghana Trades Union Congress, and a member of the Legislative Assembly of the Gold Coast, is reported to have replied to BAKARY that the Gold Coast invitees would like to accept the invitation but could not afford the expense. BAKARY responded that the WFTU would defray the costs of the trip. Subsequently, ADDISON and three other companions from the area went to Vienna. French West Africans who attended the same meeting were Abdoulaye DIALLO and a fellow CGT official Diallo SEDOU.¹⁸⁶ The Algerian delegate to the Social Security meeting was Achmed DJELLAT, who wired Wirid MORAD, 3 Rue General Ceres, Oran, Algiers, that he would return to his native country from Vienna on March 31st.¹⁸⁷

During 1951 and 1952, the Vienna Headquarters of the WFTU sent communications to the following West African correspondents:

DIAM MOUSSA Union Syndicat CGT Casamance, Senegal.	Bassirou GUEYE Union Syndicat CGT St. Louis, Senegal.
DIAYE DIABE Union Syndicat CGT Guinguineo, Senegal.	Eduourd LATOUFF Union Syndicat CGT Thies, Senegal.
Henry DIEME Union Syndicat CGT Dakar, Senegal.	Gontran MAIGN Syndicat Employers CGT Bobo-Dioulasso, Fr. W. Africa
Momar Gaye DIOP Union Syndicat CGT Louga, Senegal.	SARR Ybraima Federation Cheminots Dakar, Senegal.
FAGBANIGBE Union Syndicat CGT Cotonou, Dahomey, Fr. W. Africa	SEKOU Toure Union Syndicat CGT Conakry, French Guinea.
Gaston FIANKA Cheminot, Abidjan, Ivory Coast	Bureau Union Algerienne Romano Hachemi Pitous, Algiers.
Okoro OKAREVU Gen. Sec'y. Gold Coast Maritime Workers Unions, POB 20, Tokoradi, Gold Coast.	
Coordination Committee of the Confederated Trade Unions of Algiers. Foyer Civique, rue Raffi, Algiers, Algeria.	Coordination Committee of the Trade Unions of French West Africa and the Cameroons. Boite Postale No. 15 Douala, Cameroons.

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The Secretary of the Coordination
Committee of the Trade Unions
Post Office Box 580,
Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

Coordination Committee of the
Trade Unions of French West
Africa and Togoland,
33 rue de Thiong,
Dakar, Maretanien.(Mauretania)

b. South Africa.

On 8 October 1952, Louis SAILLANT, in the name of the WFTU, sent a telegram to the African National Congress, P.O. Box 9207, Johannesburg, to congratulate this organization in its fight for "national liberation."¹⁸⁸ Gwynfor WILLIAMS sent a telegram from Vienna to Fnu HARTWELL, P.O. Box 5592, Johannesburg, on 9 March 1953, informing the recipient that the "South African" delegate had arrived in Paris. Several weeks earlier, the Metal and Engineering Workers' TUI had offered to help V. J. SYVRET, of 200 Bertah Street, Kenilworth, Johannesburg, in his efforts to organize the metal and engineering workers in his country. It has also been reported that in January, 1953, an unidentified correspondent transmitted to the WFTU a list of twenty-one affiliates of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions, to be added to the Secretariat's already voluminous list of correspondents.¹⁸⁹ It is possible that this list was sent by Desmond BUCKLE, a leader of the Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions and frequent visitor to WFTU meetings in Europe.

Dulcie M. HARTWELL, Joint General Secretary, South African Trades and Labour Council, Union Centre Building, 31 Fritchard Street, Johannesburg, wrote the WFTU in April that he had heard from a Council representative lately returned from Vienna (presumably the Social Security Conference delegate mentioned in the reference above to a telegram from Vienna to Fnu HARTWELL) and that the Council "may soon be in closer contact with someone representing your (WFTU) organization."¹⁹⁰

The Vienna Office of the WFTU has sent material to the following addresses in South Africa within recent months:

Sweet Workers Union
119/20 Union Centre Buildings
31 Fritchard Street
Johannesburg, S. Africa

Transvaal Leather and Allied Trades
Industrial Union, Trade Hall,
30 Kerk Street
Johannesburg, S. Africa

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Transvaal Council of Non-European Trade Unions
10 Rosenberg Arcade, 58 Market Street,
Johannesberg, S. Africa

Charles MZINGELI
Reformed Industrial and Commercial Workers' Union of Africa
POB 679,
Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia.

c. Egypt.

Achmed TAHA, a prominent Communist, is the outstanding WFTU correspon-
dent in Egypt. In November, 1951, he was at the Secretariat and sent
several pieces of correspondence to his assistants in Cairo. [REDACTED]

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Early in 1953, TAHA was requested by the WFTU to make arrangements for labor
unionists in Egypt to select delegates to be sent to a meeting in Vienna
in April or May. Reportedly, the Egyptian unions suggested for contact
were among the strongest in that country and included those in the petroleum,
waterfront and transport industries.¹⁹²

The Egyptian delegate to the WFTU Social Security Conference was
Anwar MAKAR. On the opening day of the Conference, he sent telegrams
to the following two persons:

Abdel Rahman EL KHAMISSI, El Masri, Cairo, Egypt.
Abdel LATIF, El Talia, Khartoum, Sudan. ¹⁹³

In December 1952, Henri JOURDAIN sent a congratulatory/telegram from the WFTU to
the Workers Trade Union Office, Khartoum, Sudan. ¹⁹⁴

d. Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Cyprus, and Madagascar.

A letter dated 28 October 1952, to Paulette PELLETIER, Hotel Goldenes
Lamm, Vienna, from Teheran advised her to "...send the Trade Union accounts
of Iran and the last two filled forms to comrade Barbara GRODKAWSKA, ul Slota 9,

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in order that everything should be together...."195

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And in June of this year, the FISE sent a greeting to the Organizations
Instituteurs, Avenue Marechal Staline, Rue Simi Impasse Ziba, Teheran. ¹⁹⁷

The leading Lebanese contact of the WFTU is Antoine George TABET, born
in Bhaundousei, in 1907, and a resident of Beirut. On 14 October 1952, he
registered at the Hotel Carleton in Vienna, and in March 1953, carried on
considerable correspondence with the Secretariat in preparation for the
Social Security Conference. Circulars and other data announcing the forth-
coming Third World Trade Union Congress are sent to the Federation Syndicale
des Ouvriers et Employes du Liban, Post Office Box 733, Beirut, Lebanon.

In Cyprus, the Secretariat maintains contact with the Pancyprian
Federation of Labour, POB 185, 23 Patriarchou Gregorious Street, Nicosia.
Cristofis LASETTAS, Secretary General of the Central Bureau of the Cypriot
Miners requested affiliation of his union with the Miners' TUI in February
of this year, at which time, incidently, the Pancyprian Federation acknow-
ledged a contribution of \$618.00. ¹⁹⁸

Takotoniriva RAVOAHANGY, Secretary of the Confederated Trade Unions
of Madagascar, was a member of the sponsoring committee of the "Pan African
Trade Union Conference." It is possible that he now holds the post of
Secretary of the "Comite De Coordination Des Syndicats Confederes de
Madagascar," POB 172, Tanarive, Madagascar, to which the WFTU Secretariat
sent propaganda publicizing the Third World Trade Union Congress. (Previous
data from intercepts). On 30 March 1953, Rafael RANTOANINA carrying Mada-
gascar passport #120, arrived in Vienna from Budapest, but the purpose of
his visit is not known. (Intercept).

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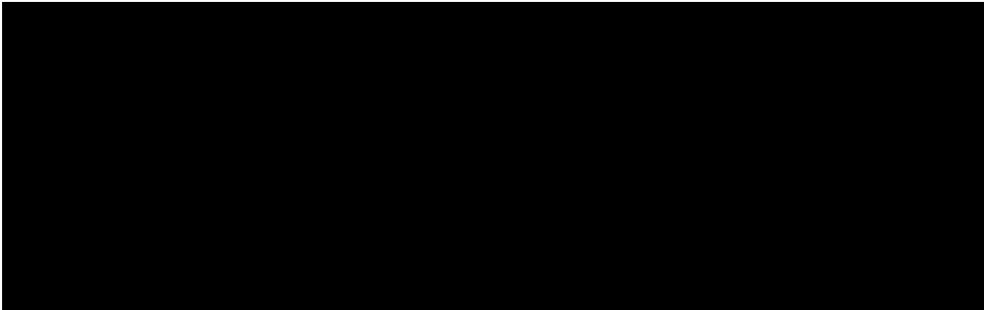
3. Western Europe

a. Belgium.

The Belgian delegates to the Social Security Conference in March, 1953, were A. CASTEELS, Georges VAN DEN BOOM, and Moise DE GELAN. Most of the overt WFTU correspondence to Belgium is sent to VAN DEN BOOM, c/o Les Amis de la FSM, (Federation Syndicale Mondiale), 35 rue de Russie, Brussels.

b. The Netherlands.

WFTU correspondents in the Netherlands include Maurice MEYER, EVC, Vandelstraat 54, Amsterdam and Henk HOOTER, a Metal Workers' Union official.



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c. Germany.

Intercepts reveal that the WFTU was planning to produce a film on "The fights and successes of international workers," to be directed by Joris IVENS. Fernand LERICHE sent numerous telegrams concerning the production of this film to DIREKTION DEFA DOKUMENTARFILM, Jaegerstrasse 32, Berlin Ost., Ostdeutschland. Other WFTU correspondents in Germany, in addition to the FDGB Free German Trade Unions office in Berlin, are:

Fritz LEITER
Bureau Relation IG Bergbau,
Wallstrasse 61-65, Berlin C/2

Erna KLANDER
Remscheid Lhld/West Germany,
Rheingoldstrasse.

I. G. BERGBAU, Halle/Salle,
Thaelmannplatz 4,
Ost Deutschland.

d. Switzerland.

In addition to regular correspondence with Carl VONWILLER in Geneva, the Secretariat in recent month sent messages or correspondence to the following two persons:

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Charles KELLY
Genf. Schwiez
52 Rue de Paquis,
Geneva

Monsieur TRUBB
24 Rue des Cendriers
Geneva, Switzerland.

e. Scandinavia.

WFTU contacts in this region include:

KVINDER KONGRESSEN SPORTPALAIS
Copenhagen, Denmark

Else LUND, KDV
Vodroffavej 9a/I,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

SOERENSEN,
Solleroedgade 43,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mr. Poul THOMSEN
Dr. Tvaergade 3,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

Mr. I. LIE
Postboks 664,
Oslo, Norway

Mr. Sven LANDIN
Olaus Magnis Vag 10,
Johanneshov, Sweden.

Mr. Knut TELL
Nackrosvagen 17,
Solna, Sweden.

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~~SECRET/CONTROL -- U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~g. United Kingdom.

The first indication that the Trade Departments of the WFTU might be attempting to make secret contact with the British trade unions following the withdrawal of the T.U.C. came in December, 1949, when Henri JOURDAIN visited England for three days. His visit was not publicized, but it is known that he had long discussions with the Industrial Department of the London District Committee of the British Communist Party and also called at BCP Headquarters. JOURDAIN was accommodated at the home of two "comparatively unimportant" Party members in the engineering industry, this being, possibly, an additional precaution to prevent his visit from attracting attention. In January 1950, George ALLISON, now deceased, Industrial Organizer of the BCP, led a four-man delegation that visited the Paris Secretariat of the WFTU to make further plans for TUI contact with British unions. The Seamen and Dockers' TUI subsequently made contact with Harry WATSON, BCP organizer on the London docks, and the Metal and Engineering TUI established secret contact with George CRANE, a former national organizer of the Amalgamated Engineering Union.²⁰²

In 1951, Jacques AMELAINE, French official of the Textile Workers' TUI, visited England and established two contacts in the clothing industry, one in Leeds, and the other in London. In March 1952, AMELAINE arrived in Britain again, was refused permission to land, was searched and was found to possess "a number of compromising documents." He had been sent to renew his two previous contacts as well as to make new ones. During this same period, there was a noticeable drive to increase the circulation of WFTU pamphlets. Dave GOODMAN, Circulation Manager of WFTU Publications, Ltd., toured the country for this purpose, distributing many pamphlets free.²⁰³

On the 13th of April, 1953, Peter DRINKWATER notified the Secretariat that he would be arriving in Vienna from London in the near future; it is probable that he is in some way connected with the English-language edition of WTUM. On May 6, John GRINDSON, calling from Stilehallgarden, London,

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tried to contact George LEESON in Vienna, but the Secretariat informed him that LEESON had just left for England. GRINDSON identified himself as a representative of "Progressive Tours," which group was arranging a vacation tour to Austria and needed LEESON's help in making currency exchanges, getting accommodations, etc. Since LEESON was unavailable, GRINDSON then expressed the desire to contact LEESON's wife, Sylvia, and the Secretariat agreed to convey his message to her.²⁰⁴

On several occasions, the Caribbean Labor Congress, under the auspices of the West Indies Subcommittee of the British Communist Party, which is headed by William STRACHAN, has aided the WFTU in its communications with Communist elements in the British West Indies.

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~~SECRET/CONTROL -- U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~4. Latin America.

On 12 May 1952, a shipment of El Movimiento Sindical Mundial, the Spanish edition of WTUM, arrived in Panama from Mexico via Pan American Airways. The shipper was listed as "Petroleos Mexicanos," Ave. Juarez 94, Mexico D.F. A portion of the shipment was consigned to Domingo BARRIA, Secretary General of the Federacion Sindical de Trabajadores de la Republica de Panama and a member of the Communist Party. The rest of the shipment, which was forwarded from Panama to La Paz on May 13th, was consigned to Salvatore Martinez MERCADO, Mexican Ambassador to Bolivia.²⁰⁵

The most recent large CTAL-sponsored meeting was the Inter-American Conference of Miners and Metal Workers, held in Mexico City from 27 February to 1 March, 1953. The conference was publically proclaimed to be concerned with the usual program of improving wages, hours, health benefits and general work conditions for all Latin American labor, and miners in particular. A reliable source, however, reports that the true purposes of the conference were as follows: to encourage Latin American miners to join the Miners' TUI of the WFTU; to prevent the export of minerals to the defense industries of the United States; to point up the benefits of trading in minerals with the "people's democracies"; to agitate and create anti-American sentiment among Latin-Americans; to unite the miners behind the WFTU and to use their unions, reputedly among the most powerful in South America, to support the peace campaign.²⁰⁶

At the present time, the CTAL is making arrangements for the convening of three regional preparatory conferences for the International Conference of Agricultural and Forestry Workers to be held in Vienna in October. The Agricultural and Forestry Workers TUI reported that it might possibly send a representative to Latin America to assist in this work. In addition, the CTAL requested \$2,900 for the conference preparations.

The CTAL's Fourth Congress, held in March in Santiago de Chile, was attended by 229 persons. Of these, 100 were delegates, 103 were fraternal

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delegates, 10 were observers and 16 were CTAL officials. It was reported that propaganda for the Congress had been sufficient only in Brazil, and particularly insufficient in Argentina, Uruguay, Cuba, Guatemala and Chile. At the Congress some suggestions for continued action were made, including: the drawing up of national programs for workers and farmers, the holding of periodic press conferences, and the intensification of propaganda efforts. It was announced that the CTAL hopes to establish a publishing house in Santiago which will serve all South American countries except Venezuela and Colombia. It was also decided at the Congress that the national centers would pay dues to the CTAL at the following monthly rates:

- \$150 -- Mexico, Guatemala, Cuba, Uruguay, Brazil.
- \$100 -- Venezuela.
- \$75 -- Chile.
- \$20 -- Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Paraguay, Panama, Costa Rica, Puerto Rico.

If these assessments are paid regularly, the CTAL will receive \$1,065 per month from its affiliates.²⁰⁷

a. Bolivia.

On May 8, 1953, the WFTU wrote the Workers Central of Bolivia COB to insure a continued exchange of publications between the two groups. It offered to conduct a publicity campaign on Bolivian workers struggles, when and if a report on the subject arrived at the Secretariat.²⁰⁸

b. Brazil.

Roberto MORENA, Secretary of the Confederation of Workers of Brazil, Caixa Postal 1175, Rio de Janeiro, is the WFTU's chief contact in that country.

c. Chile.

Chilean correspondents of the WFTU include:

Juan VARGAS
Workers Federation of Chile
Puebla Santo Domingo,
Santiago de Chile.

Carlos POZO
Federacion Industrial Nacional
Minera,
Alemada Bernardo O'Higgins 860,
Santiago de Chile.

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~~SECRET/CONTROL U. S. OFFICIALS ONLY~~d. Colombia.

Amado ZAPATA, of the Independent Workers Federation of Cali, is a longstanding WFTU contact in Colombia. In 1952, he was sent to Berlin for medical treatment, spending four weeks in a German workers' sanatorium at the WFTU's expense. Before he left Germany, he wrote Louis SAILLANT requesting propaganda material to be taken back to his homeland.²⁰⁹ In April 1953, he wrote the Miners' TUI and indicated that he was encountering difficulties in attempting to put into effect the resolutions of the CTAL's Inter-American Metal and Mine Workers Conference. He stated that the union had recently lost strength and could not, therefore, call its general meeting, and that some of the comrades "believe they can lead without discussion with others." According to ZAPATA, the TUI must help in strengthening the worker's movement since, oddly enough, the workers themselves were only interested in their petty personal problems.²¹⁰

e. Cuba.

After the CTAL meeting in Mexico City in September 1952, at which members were informed that the International Conference on Social Security was to be utilized in establishing a "popular front" movement in non-Communist countries, Lazaro PENA, assisted by Carlos Rafael RODRIGUEZ, began arranging a Cuban Social Security Conference. The CTAL reportedly was to pay the cost of this conference and others similar to it. The funds were to be delivered to Jose MOREIRA Perez, a Cuban delegate to the CTAL.²¹¹

In March 1953, the WFTU Secretariat notified Ursino ROJAS, Cuban Communist and labor leader, that he was to represent the WFTU at the meeting of the Plantations Commission of the Office of International Trade of the U.N., which was to be convened in Havana on March 16th.²¹²

f. Ecuador.

On 14 November 1952, an intercept revealed that Sam (or Savas) NELSON, identified as the "Secretary General of the Trade Union of

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Transport Workers of Ecuador," was in Bucharest, Rumania, and was to leave for Vienna as a member of a delegation from the Secretariat of the Land and Air Transport Workers' TUI.²¹³

On 8 March 1953, Pacifico VEGA, a delegate to the Social Security Conference, wrote a letter to the National Chauffeurs Union, Quito, Sorce 136, Ecuador, in which he stated that he was planning to leave for Prague where he would attend the Amalgamation Conference of the transport and seamen's branches of the WFTU.²¹⁴ More recently, it has been reported that groups within several Guayaquil business firms have been receiving bulletins prepared by the WFTU and mailed directly from Vienna, Austria, under Heinrich WINTER's name and address.²¹⁵

g. Guatemala.

WFTU correspondence to Guatemala usually goes to Vincent M. GUTTIERREZ, President of the General Association of Workers (CGTG), Calle Oriente 43, Guatemala City. In November 1952, the CGTG held a preparatory Social Security Conference similar to the one planned in Cuba.

h. Panama.

The WFTU affiliate in Panama is the FSTRP, Federacion Sindical de Trabajadores de la Republica de Panama, previously cited in this section. In November 1951, the FSTRP sent Aurelio Andrion ALABARCA to the WFTU meeting in Berlin. ALABARCA's travel was arranged by the CGT of France, which provided passage to Soviet Berlin, by way of Prague, through its clandestine apparatus. Reportedly, ALABARCA was required to memorize all instructions in order that no incriminating documents would be found on him when he returned to Panama.²¹⁶ In March of this year, the Food, Tobacco, Beverage, Hotel, Cafe, and Restaurant Workers' TUI sent propaganda material to the FSTRP.²¹⁷

i. Peru.

Bulletins of Information, pamphlets on the Social Security Conference and Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth [REDACTED]

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j. Others.

Other Latin American correspondents of the WFTU are:

Gonzalo SIERRA Syndical Secretary of the "Vanguardia Popular," Costa Rica.	Margarita CORDOBA Edificio Campoamara Oficina 202 Medellin, Colombia.
FLORA GIGORY 4 Dellacosta Altos Penango Llaguno, Caracas, Venezuela.	Ruban ISCARO 1575 Passaje Medanos Buenos Aires, Argentina General Union of Workers (UGT) Av. del Uruguay 1029, Montevideo, Uruguay.

Delegates to WFTU meetings:

In July 1952, the following two persons affiliated to the CTAL registered at the Hotel Roemischerhof in Vienna:

Darly Donato RAMOS (Brazil)	Rafael R. GONZALEZ (Cuba)
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The following were in Vienna in March, 1953, (Attending the Social Security Conference or Conference in Defense of the Rights of Youth):

Lazaro PENA (Cuba)	Enrique DISPUTADO (Uruguay)
Fnu QUINCOSA (Cuba)	Angel GONZALEZ GOMEZ (Panama)
Pablo SANDOVAL (Cuba)	Manine TOUREZ (Ecuador)
Iturietta DIAZ (Chile)	Miguel CINDERO
Jose DIAL Durretti (Chile)	Aroso ALENOS
Luis ABURTO (Chile)	Eric AREGUN SELEZ
Alberto CARMO (Brazil)	Eugen de VOLIVERA
Mario SOLARZANO (Colombia)	Fnu HERALDO
Regino RODRIGEZ (Paraguay)	Fnu TAMPOS

The following were in Vienna in May 1953:

Carlos GONZALES (Mexico)	Gersachdo RODRIGUEZ (Brazil)
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The following were in Vienna in July 1953. (To attend the FISE World Congress):

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Diaz CABRERA (Paraguay)

Raoul ROJAS VALENCIA (Chile)

5. The British West Indies, the United States and Canada.

a. The West Indies.

Reference has already been made to the relationship between the WFTU, the West Indies Subcommittee of the British Communist Party, and the Caribbean Labor Congress, which has its headquarters at Kingston, Jamaica. The outstanding personality in this Congress is Ferdinand SMITH, a former United States labor union functionary and Assistant Secretary at the Vienna Headquarters of the WFTU. A brief description of the political career of Ferdinand Christopher SMITH exemplifies the development of WFTU influence in this area.

Although born in Jamaica, SMITH was for many years one of the most influential Negroes in American trade unionism, and he possesses a long record of Communist activity in the United States. He came to the U.S. around 1919 as a seaman, and during 1936-37 worked closely with Joseph M. CURRAN in organizing the National Maritime Union. He served successively as vice-president and secretary of the NMU until 1948, when he was arrested and held for deportation on charges of illegal entry and membership in a subversive organization. At the time of his arrest, he was a member of the Harlem Trade Union Council, New York City. In the late summer of 1951, he went to Vienna, via England, to become Assistant Secretary for American, Canadian and Caribbean Affairs in the WFTU Secretariat.

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In April 1952, SMITH returned to Jamaica, accompanied by William STRACHAN. SMITH and STRACHAN had been sent to the Caribbean to assess the strength of the WFTU movement there. Both officials returned to Europe in the early summer, but in July, SMITH returned to Jamaica to continue his work,

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reportedly armed with WFTU funds. Although SMITH has been barred from entering the Barbados, Trinidad, British Guiana and the Windward Islands, authorities there hold him responsible for the stepped-up Communist and left-wing activities in labor and political circles within the past year in the Caribbean. As recently as 6 June, 1953, the WFTU remitted 2,000 pounds sterling to SMITH in Kingston.

Public Opinion, a leftist paper published in Jamaica, stated in its February 7, 1953, issue that SMITH was about to leave for Vienna to attend the Social Security Conference. While in Europe, SMITH wrote to the following persons [REDACTED]:

AL LANNON
212 E. 12th Street,
New York 3, N.Y.

David JENKINS
250 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, Cal.

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International Fur and
Leather Workers' Union
251 Fourth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Edward K. BARSKY
National Committee to Secure Amnesty
for the Smith Act Victims
667 Madison Avenue
New York, N.Y.

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George F.L. CHARLES
Secretary General,
St. Lucia Workers Cooperative Union
St. Lucia, BWI.

W.N. McCLARTY
64 Barry Street,
Kingston, Jamaica.

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The West Indies Trade Union Council, a Caribbean Labor Congress unit, sent two representatives to the WFTU Social Security Conference. They were Pearl BRANCH, Secretary, and John F. ROJAS, President General, of the Trinidad local. The cost of BRANCH's passage to Vienna was defrayed by Ferdinand SMITH.

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The outstanding WFTU representative in British Guiana is Sidney KING, Buxton Village, East Coast, Demerara. In the early months of 1953, KING was in Vienna, either working temporarily or conferring with the WFTU. He received a letter from Billy STRACHAN requesting him to return to British Guiana in order to stand for election because a "friend" of his could not do so. STRACHAN cautioned KING to be discreet in his statements, presumably on the election, and to write as soon as possible so that Cheddi JAGAN, President of the People's Progressive Party, could be informed of the decision.

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APPENDIX A

BASIS OF REPRESENTATION IN THE WORLD TRADE UNION CONGRESS

Article 4: III, of the WFTU Constitution makes the following provisions for representation in the World Congress.

"Affiliated trade union organizations shall be represented at the Congress on the following basis:

Up to 250,000 members:	1 delegate
For members in excess of 250,000 and up to 5,000,000:	1 delegate for every 250,000 members or majority fraction thereof
For members in excess of 5,000,000 and up to 10,000,000:	1 delegate for every 500,000 members or majority fraction thereof
For members in excess of 10,000,000 and up to 15,000,000:	1 delegate for every 1,000,000 or majority fraction thereof
For members in excess of 15,000,000:	1 delegate for every 2,000,000 members or majority fraction thereof

In addition, each affiliated trade union organization shall be entitled to appoint an additional representative for every 250,000 members or majority fraction thereof up to 1,000,000 members. Such additional representatives shall be entitled to speak in the Congress but shall have no vote."

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APPENDIX B

EXECUTIVE BUREAU AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE PERSONNEL

EXECUTIVE BUREAU

President - Guiseppe DI VITTORIO	Vice President-Lazaro Gonzales PENA
Secretary-General - Louis SAILLANT	Vice President-Joseph TESLAS
Vice President - N. M. SHVERNIK	Vice President-LIU Chao-chi
Vice President - Bertus BRANDSEN	Vice President-Ferdinand SMITH
Vice President - S. A. DANGE	Asst. Secy. - Peter KOSAKOW
Vice President - Abdoulaye DIALLO	Asst. Secy. - Luigi GRASSI
Vice President - Alain LE LEAD	Asst. Secy. - LIU Chang-sheng
Vice President - LIU Ning-i	Asst. Secy. - Henri JOURDAIN
Vice President - Vincent LOMBARDO Toledano	

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Includes all members of EXECUTIVE BUREAU plus the following:

Members:

Benoit FRACHON (France)	Mustafa EL ARISS (Libya)
Fernando SANTI (Italy)	Reza ROUSTA (Iran)
Herbert WARNKE (Germany-East)	Jacques N'GOM (Fr. Eq. Africa)
Istvan KRISTOV (Hungary)	Hassan SADAoui (North Africa)
Viktor KLOSIEWICZ (Poland)	Ramiro LUCHEZI (Brazil)
Stelian MORARU (Rumania)	Victor Manuel GUTIERREZ (Guatemala)
Leonid SOLOVIEV (USSR)	Enrique PASTORINO (Uruguay)
Claudia KUZNETZOVA (USSR)	Aarne SAARINEN (Building Workers' TUI)
LI Chi-po (USSR)	E. V. ELLIOTT (Transport, Port &
SEH Hi (Korea)	Fishery Workers TUI)
NJONO (Indonesia)	Anna SCHEEPERS (Textile TUI)
Kenta KANEKO (Japan)	Moise DE GELAN (Miners TUI)

Alternates:

Gottlieb FIALA (Austria)	Vassili KRESTIANNIN (USSR)
Joseph GRANDGENET (Luxembourg)	CHEN Sao-ming (China)
Gaston MONMOUSSEAU (France)	CHIN King (China)
Fernand FORGUES (France)	M. G. MENDIS (Ceylon)
Costas THEOS (Greece)	Mme. Aruna ASAFALI (India)
Agostino NOVELLA (Italy)	Ruslan WIDJAJASASTRA (Indonesia)
Oresto LIZZADRI (Italy)	Michio WATANABE (Japan)
Renato BITTOSSI (Italy)	Ibrahim BAKRI (Syria)
Adolf DETER (Germany)	Abel THAMLEY-GANGA (Fr. Eq. Africa)
Pilo PERISTERI (Albania)	Fnu KAIDI (North Africa)
Todor PRACHOV (Bulgaria)	Jacinto LOPEZ (Mexico)
Vladimir BEREZINE (USSR)	Gonzales SIERRA Cantillo (Costa Rica)
Eugen CHERDNITSCHENKO (USSR)	John J. ROJAS (Trinidad)

Cesar GODOY (Teacher's TUI representative)

Places Reserved For Alternates From:

Anglo-Egyptian Sudan
Colombia
Ecuador
Agricultural TUI

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APPENDIX C (cont.)

S. India: Marxist Book Stall, Ernakulam.

Travancore: B. Sivalinganathan, Bhuthapandy, Nagercoil.

Uttar Pradesh: Adhunik Pustak Bhander, 7 Albert Road, Allahabad.

Delhi Book Centre, 1923 Chimpa Kutir, Multani Ohanda, Paharganj,
New Delhi.

Progs (Book Corner), 122 Municipal Market, Con. Circus, New Delhi.

People's Book House, 7 Bishweswarnath Road, Lucknow.

MEXICO

Fondo de Cultura Popular, Av. Hidalgo 404, Mexico City.

NETHERLANDS

Boekhandel Pegasus, Leidsestraat 25, Amsterdam.

NEW ZEALAND

Auckland: Progressive Books, 14-16 Darby Street.

Christchurch: Co-op Books, 12 New Regent Street.

Wellington: Modern Books, 48A Manners Street.

NIGERIA

People's Bookstall, 12 Church Road, Enugu.

Tenimasunwon News Circulation Bureau, 6 Oroyinyin St., Lagos.

NORWAY

A/S Narvesens Kioskkompani, Radhusgt 8, Oslo.

Norsk Forlag NY DAG, Klingenbergot, 4 Vaer 732, Oslo.

PAKISTAN

Bookland, 12 Mohammed Building, Hormusji Street, Bunder Road, Karachi 1.

People's Publishing House, 3 Nisbet Road, Lahore.

SWEDEN

Forlagsaktiebolaget Arbetarkultur, Kungsgatan 84, Stockholm.

Wennergren-Williams A.B., Box 657, Stockholm.

UNITED KINGDOM

ENGLAND

Birmingham: Key Books, 115 Dale End.

Brighton: People's Bookshop, 161a North Street.

Bristol: Literature Dept. 10 Lawford Street, Bristol 2.

Carlisle: Literature Dept., 11 Globe Lane.

Chatham: Kent Bookshop, 277 High Street.

Gloucester: People's Bookshop, 124 Barton Street.

Hull: Collet's Bookshop, 62 Carr Lane

Ilford, Essex: Bookshop, 335 Ley Street.

Ipswich: Literature Dept., 14 Willoughby Road.

Kingston, Surrey: Literature Dept., 29 Fife Road.

Leeds: Progressive Books, 45 Woodhouse Lane.

Letchworth, Herts: Literature Dept., "D.W." Rooms, 5 Commerce Avenue.

Liverpool: Literature Dept., 18a Norton Street.

London: Thames Bookshop, 75 Farringdon Road, E.C.1.

Collet's Bookshop, 66 Charing Cross Road, W.C.2.

Collet's Bookshop, 193 Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.

Acton Bookshops Ltd., 2 Church Road, Acton, W.3.

Central Books, 2-4 Parton Street, W.C.1.

Manchester: Progress Books, 94 Rusholme Rd., Manchester 13.

Middlesbro': Literature Dept., 147 Grange Road.

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Newcastle: Literature Dept., 117 Westmorland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Nottingham: Literature Dept., 4 Fletcher Gate.
Oxford: Literature Dept., 38 Little Clarendon Street.
Plymouth: The Bookshop, 57 York Street.
Sheffield: Sheffield Bookshop, 20 Matilda Street, Sheffield 1.
Southampton: Literature Dept. (Rear Entrance), 133 St. Mary's Street.
Swindon: Progressive Books, 73d Commercial Road.

SCOTLAND

Clyde Books, 308 Argyle Street, Glasgow C.2.

WALES

Progressive Bookshop, 66 Cardiff Road, Caerphilly.
Mr. E.S. Jones, 1 Mount Pleasant, Bangor, Caernarvonshire.
V.R. Eatell, 2 Maes-y-Wem, Pontfadog, Wrexham.
S. Wales Bookshop, 278 Newport Road, Cardiff.

NORTHERN IRELAND

International Bookshop, 20 Church Lane, Belfast.

CHANNEL ISLANDS

R. Alford, 20 Plette Road, St. Peter Port, Guernsey, C.I.
L. Perkins, 30 Hue Street, St. Helier, Jersey

U.S.A.

California: International Book Store Inc., 1408 Market Street,
San Francisco 2.
Progressive Bookshop, 1806 West 7th Street, Los Angeles 5.
Twentieth Century Bookshop, 2475 Bancroft Way, Berkeley 4.
Illinois: Modern Book Store, 64 West Randolph Street, Chicago 1.
Modern Book Store, 180 West Washington Street, Chicago 2.
Michigan: Berenson Book Store, 2419 Grand River, Detroit 1.
Global Books and Publications, 2334 Elmhurst, Detroit 6.
New York: Four Continent Book Corporation, 38 West 58th Street, New York 19.
Imported Publications and Products, Room 1525, 22 East 17th Street,
New York 3.
Washington: Frontier Book Store, 106 Cherry Street, Seattle 4.

WEST INDIES

British Guiana: C. Jagan, 199 Charlotte Street, Georgetown.
Jamaica: "People's Educational Organisation," 64 Barry Street, Kingston,
Jamaica.

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APPENDIX D

TUI OF TRANSPORT, PORT AND FISHERY WORKERS MAILING LIST

AVILA
Calzada Del Cerro 1967
Havana, Cuba.

BAUDIN
Federation Ports et Docks
213 Rue Lafayette,
Paris, France.

BLANKENZEE
Gen'l. Netherlands Seafarers' Union
14 Blankenstraat,
Amsterdam, Holland.

CHU Ching
38 Ming Road, 2nd district
Tientsin, China.

CHRISTENSEN
Dockers Union of Copenhagen
Terdenskjoldernes 30,
Copenhagen, Denmark.

DANGE
55 Giraon Road
Bombay, India.

DE STEFANO
FILP, Via Boncompagni 19,
Rome, Italy.

ELLIOT
Box 60, King Street P.O.
Sydney, Australia.

FOLDVARI
Osegery Ul 68,
Budapest, Hungary.

GARCIAS
Federation Transports
213 Rue Lafayette,
Paris, France.

GRUENAIIS
Federation Syndicate Maritimes
213 Rue Lafayette,
Paris, France.

GUENATRY
Union Travailleurs des Ports,
Foyer Civique,
Champs de Manoevre,
Algiers.

GUIDO
Via Giovanni Amendola 5
Rome, Italy.

KLEINSM
60 Van Breestraat
Amsterdam, Holland.

LA ROCCA
Missions 1581
Montevideo, Uruguay.

LITTK
Unter den Linden,
Berlin W/8, Deutschland.

MANDRIOTES
P.O. Box 151,
Limassol, Cyprus.

MASSINI
Via Bari 20,
Rome, Italy.

OKSANEN
Neitsytpolku 2a - a9
Helsinki, Finland.

PHILLIPE
Van Kerckhovenstraat,
Antwerp, Belgium

ROCCHISANI
Union Algerienne Travailleurs
Chemins de Fer
2 Rue Alexandre Dumas,
Algiers.

STAHACZ
Czarwonego Krszyza 20,
Warsaw, Poland.

TOURNEMAINE
Secreteaire General Federation
Cheminots
19 Rue Pierre,
Paris, France.

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APPENDIX D (cont.)

TUK SUBJANTO DJALAN DJAMPEA
114 Tandjong Priok,
Djakarta, Indonesia.

Presso Federazione Dei Trasporti
Via della Zenta 2,
Trieste, Freistaat.

Union Marnes Profesionales de Alto
Bordo del Ecuador,
Guyaquil, Ecuador.

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APPENDIX E

REPORT OF THE ACTIVITIES OF THE TUI OF LAND AND AIR TRANSPORT WORKERS AND
THE AMALGAMATION CONFERENCE OF THE TUI OF TRANSPORT WORKERS, DOCKWORKERS,
AND FISHERMEN

I. Report on the Activities of the TUI of Land and Air Transport Workers,
1949-1953.*

A. Composition of the Administrative Organs.

1. Secretariat

Secretary General: Stelian MORARU (Rumania)

Assistant Secretary: Raymond GUIOT (France)

" " : Vasile DRAGOMIR (Rumania)

" " : V.K. LICHATCHEV (USSR)

2. Administrative Committee: Alfonse DROUARD (France)
Cesare MASSINI (Italy)
LI Chieh-po (China)
E.T. CHERDNITCHENKO (USSR)
Raphael AVILA (Cuba)
Otto SEEGER (German Democratic Repub)
Albert IKSANEN (Finland)
Stanislaw STACHACZ (Poland)
J.F. CHAPPLE (Australia)
Vaclav SIMANEK (Czechoslovakia)

3. Control Commission: Guido ANTONIZZI (Italy)
Sandor GASPAP (Hungary)
Mladen IVANOV (Bulgaria)

B. Contacts of the TUI by Country.

1. Albania

League of Transport and Communications Workers.

2. Algeria

Algerian Railroad Workers' League - affiliated with the
National Federation of Workers, Cadres and Technicians for the
French Railroads.

Algerian Transportation Workers' League - affiliated with the
National Federation of Transport Workers of France.

(These unions were active in aiding the TUI in establishing
the African Trade Union Committee for Transportation and Dock
Workers).

3. Australia

League of Railroad Workers.

* Documentary

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APPENDIX E (cont.)

(In September 1950, this group was admitted to the TUI. In 1951, however, the Trade Union Council of Australia threatened to expell any Australian unions which continued to maintain contact with the WFTU. Since that time, all "official" contacts between the TUI and the Australian League of Railroad Workers have ceased, although it is claimed by the TUI that "unofficial" contacts still exist).

4. Bulgaria

League of Transportation Workers

5. China

League of Railroad Workers

(An active federation, it translates into Asiatic languages numerous documents and articles transmitted to it by the TUI.)

6. Cyprus

League of Transportation Workers

(This group received assistance from the WFTU during a recent dockers strike; it has also assumed the task of translating WFTU documents into Greek).

7. Korea

League of Transportation Workers

(The TUI reports that this group is performing "an immense service in mobilizing the transportation workers in its country for the purpose of guaranteeing the coverage of all transportation requirements for the war front."

8. Cuba

League of Bus Transportation Workers

(Assisted the TUI in organizing the Regional Conference of Transportation Workers of Latin-America, held in Guatemala, 10-13 May, 1951)

9. Ecuador

National League of Railroad Employees.

10. Finland

League of Trade Unions of Transportation Workers of Finland

(Expelled in 1950 from the non-Communist Central League of Trade Unions, this group helped organize a "conference of progressive transportation functionaries of Scandinavia" held in December, 1951.)

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APPENDIX E (cont.)

11. France

National Federation of Railroad Workers

National Federation of Transportation Workers

(Both of these unions assisted the TUI in summoning and carrying out the Regional Conference of the Transportation and Dock Workers of Africa. They are powerful and wealthy enough to render both moral and material aid to the TUI, and often finance many of the TUI's publications.)

12. The Netherlands

Central League of Railroad Workers, Streetcar Workers, and Related Branches

Central League of Road Transportation Workers

League of Workers of Communal Enterprises

(According to a report of the TUI, close connections were maintained between the first two unions and the TUI, but relations with the Workers of Communal Enterprises were "inadequate.")

13. Hungary

League of Railroad Workers

League of Transportation Workers

14. India

Federation of Air Transportation Workers of the Bharat Airways

(In addition to the preceding union, which is affiliated to the TUI, relations are maintained with the following groups:

League of Employees of Air-India
All Indian Federation of Employees of Air Transportation
League of Railroad Employees of South India
League of Railroad Workers of Northeast India
Railroad Workers League of East Punjab)

15. Italy

League of Railroad Workers (VIKT)

National Federation of Transportation Workers

(The TUI claims that the latter group was able to initiate and maintain contacts with trade union organizations in Switzerland and Egypt which do not belong to the TUI).

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APPENDIX E (cont.)

16. Morocco

League of Railroad Workers - affiliated with the National Federation of Railroad Workers of France

17. Ubangi-Shari: French Equatorial Africa

Trade Union League of Transportation Workers of Ubangi-Shari.

18. Poland

League of Railroad Workers

League of Land and Air Transportation Workers

19. The German Democratic Republic

League of Railroad Workers

(The TUI alleges that this group and the National Railroad Workers' Federation of France have concluded a "special agreement on the development of relations and the exchange of experiences in the fight for peace.")

20. Rumania

League of Transport and Communications Workers

League of Workers of Communal Enterprises

21. Czechoslovakia

League of Railroad Workers

League of Land and Air Transportation Workers

22. Free Territory of Trieste

Trade Union League of Transportation Workers

23. Tunisia

Confederation of Trade Unions of the Concession Enterprises of Tunisia

League of Railroad Workers' Trade Unions of Tunisia - affiliated with the National Federation of Railroad Workers of France.

24. USSR

League of Railroad Workers

League of Automobile Transportation Workers

League of Air Transportation Workers

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APPENDIX E (cont.)

NOTE: In addition to the affiliates listed above, the TUI of Land and Air Transport Workers claimed regular contact with the individual factions within the following unions:

Austria: Trade Union League of Railroad Workers

Trade Union League of Trade and Transportation
Employees

England: National Railroad League

United League of Railroad Engineers and Firemen

Belgium: The National Commission of the League of Transportation
Workers

Vietnam: Trade Union League of Railroad Workers

Trade Union League of Transportation Workers

Guatemala: Trade Union League of Railroad Workers

Denmark: National Committee of Transportation Workers

Iceland: Trade Union League of Industrial Workers

Luxemburg: There is a small group of railroad workers who were expelled from the National Railroad Workers Federation in 1949 which maintains contact with the TUI.

French West Africa: Federation of African Railroad Workers

Trade Union League of Employees in Civil
Air Transportation

Norway and Sweden: National Committee for Mutual Relationships
and Cooperation

C. Meetings Sponsored by the TUI.

1. The following Administrative Committee meetings were held by the TUI:

Warsaw: 18-21 September, 1950.

Vienna: 16-20 July, 1951.

Bucharest: 23-26 July, 1952.

2. The following regional conferences were sponsored by the TUI:

Conference of Land and Air Transport Workers of Latin America, held 10-13 May, 1951, in Guatemala.

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APPENDIX E (cont.)

Regional Conference of the Transportation and Dock Workers of Africa and Madagascar; held in Hussein Day, a suburb of Algiers, 21-23 March, 1952.

D. Publications.

Between August 1950 and January 1952, nine issues of an Information Bulletin were published by the TUI. The first two issues were typed and appeared at intervals of three months; the last seven issues were hectographed and appeared every two months in French, Russian, English, German and Rumanian. Total circulation was 10,000 - 12,000 copies. The TUI, in its report to its members in March, 1953, announced the publication of the bulletin was stopped because it was badly planned and most of the issues failed to appear on schedule.

During the preparation of the Amalgamation Conference of the Seamen's TUI and the Land and Air Transport TUI, a new issue of the bulletin, titled Trade Union Organizations was published in two issues. There were 5,000 copies printed in English, 5,000 copies printed in French, and 1,000 copies printed in Russian.

In addition, the TUI published pamphlets (2,000 in each language) in Swedish and Finnish, a pamphlet, The Founding Conference, in French (4,000 copies) and Russian (2,000 copies), and an illustrated pamphlet on the life of transport workers in Madagascar (10,000 copies in English, 10,000 copies in French). The TUI also distributed leaflets and bulletins as part of its program to maintain an international news service for its constituent unions.

II. Report on the Activities of the TUI of Seamen, Inland Waterways Workers, Fishermen and Longshoremen

A. Contacts and affiliates.

In the report of the TUI to its members in March, 1953, the TUI claimed that at the initial conference of the union, held in Marseille, in July, 1949, there were 40 delegates and seven observers from the following fifteen countries: Australia (seamen); Bulgaria; United States (longshoremen and fishermen of the West Coast); Finland (longshoremen); Hungary; Italy (seamen and longshoremen); New Zealand (longshoremen); Rumania; Czechoslovakia; Tunisia (longshoremen); USSR; Venezuela (seamen); Canada (seamen).

The following seven countries, which because of visa and other difficulties could not participate in the initial conference, later announced their membership in the TUI: Australia (longshoremen); Brazil (longshoremen); Colombia (ocean and inland waterways seamen and longshoremen); Cuba (longshoremen); Italy (fishermen); United States (ship cooks and stewards, San Francisco).

In addition, the TUI claimed contacts with groups in the following countries: West Germany, South Africa, Great Britain, Belgium, Burma, Denmark, Egypt, the Gold Coast, Israel, Japan, Norway, Nigeria, Sweden, and the seamen and longshoremen of the East Coast of the United States.

B. Publications.

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The Secretariat of the TUI reported that between July, 1949, and March, 1953, the union had distributed numerous circulars dealing with the activities and objectives of the TUI and the successes of its constituent unions, as well as appeals and reports on significant international events in the political and trade union field. There were seventy-six separate appeals, circulars, pamphlets or brochures issued in various languages. Efforts to issue a regular Information Bulletin, however, failed completely: in January, 1950, a single issue, printed in French and numbering 500 copies, was published.

C. Program

In its report to its members presented in March, 1953, the TUI of Seamen, Inland Waterways Workers, Fishermen and Longshoremen bitterly attacked the ITF (International Transportation Workers Federation-non-Communist), which, the TUI charged, was intent on the "destruction" of international workers' unity. It assailed the growing crisis in the merchant marine industry, pointing out that the "war policy" of the capitalist nations was preventing full employment and free trade.

III. Amalgamation of the TUI of Land and Air Transport Workers and the TUI of Seamen, Inland Waterways Workers, Fishermen and Longshoremen.

Amalgamation Conference: Prague, Czechoslovakia
12-18 March, 1953.

Title of new TUI: TUI of Transport Workers, Dock Workers, and Fishermen.

Officers:

President: Cesare MASSINI (Italy)
Vice-Presidents: Alphonse DROUARD (France)
Eliot V. ELLIOT (Australia)
LI Chi-po (China) aka: LI Chieh-po
E. T. CHERDNITCHENKO (USSR)

Secretary General: Andre FRESSINET (France) 328

The reason behind the decision to merge these TUI's, which are among the most important of the WFTU's vertical, industry-wide auxiliaries, is not known. They have announced that such a move had become necessary to achieve maximum "trade union unity" in the face of increasing cooperation among the employers in the transportation field. The latter have, according to the Communist TUI's, established a "transportation pool," which is aimed at "destroying" the trade unions, "expanding corruption," and furthering the "exploitation" of the workers. The "pool" is considered a part of the "aggressive designs" of the "warmongers."

IV. Future Tasks of the TUI of Transport Workers, Dock Workers, and Fishermen.

A. The Defense of the Economic and Social Interest of the Workers.

In particular, the TUI will try to "keep the transport workers, longshoremen, and fishery workers always aware of the fact that the

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-APPENDIX E (cont.)

resumption of normal economic relations between all countries would be an important factor for the improvement of living conditions and for the elimination of unemployment, because it would lead to an increase in transport volume in all branches of this industry."

B. The Defense of National Independence and Liberty.

The TUI asserts that "experience has actually shown that no true trade-union or democratic liberty can exist wherever the system of colonial exploitation prevails, and that the fight for these liberties is indivisible from the fight for national independence....the TUI must, therefore, support the fight of the peoples in the colonial and dependent countries for national independence, for liberating the transport system from the power of foreign monopolies, and for the nationalization of foreign transport companies under conditions favorable to the people."

C. The Defense of Peace.

The leadership of the TUI asserts that "the defense of peace is a task of greatest importance to our TUI." The role of the union in accomplishing this task was illustrated by the example of the longshoremen of Oran, in Algier, and their fellow transport workers who "agreed in the Peace Committees on an active and effective fight against the loading of war material." The TUI will carry out "active enlightenment work" among the transport workers, spread the resolutions of the People's Peace Congress, increase aid for the Korean people, and for the peoples of Vietnam and Malaya, intensify the fight of the transport workers against the remilitarization of Germany and Japan, and fight against all plans of making the transport system part of the "imperialist" war machine.

D. The Fight for Unity.

The TUI will attempt to attract "all levels of transport workers, longshoremen and fishery workers" into the union. The conditions of the fight for unity will vary, depending on the country involved, and even on conditions within one and the same country. "Solutions to the problem must be made in accordance with local and regional conditions."

E. The Solution of Major Organizational Problems.

1. Expanding the influence of the TUI.
2. Strengthening the regional Liaison Committees of the TUI.
3. Increasing information and propaganda.

In particular, the TUI plans to enlist the support of the various national-union presses, such as that of the CGT of France, which have a large distribution. Therefore, the TUI will do all that is possible to promote the discussion of international labor problems in the national-union press.

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APPENDIX F

FISE MAILING LIST

AITU Cong.
Bombay, India.

ASHA RAM
Allahabad Universite,
Teachers Association
Allahabad, India.

Burma Trade Union Congress
325 Dalhousie Street
Rangoon, Burma.

BUVAT INSTITUTEUR MONTJOIE
St. Eloy Mines,
Puy de Dome, France.

Congress SOHYO
Tokyo, Japan.

CTAL
Plaza Republica 6,
Mexico, D.F., Mexico

Pasquale D'ABIERRO
Upis Vittoria Collona 18
Rome, Italy

FAN Ming
Educational Workers Trade Union
Peking, China.

FEDERACION EDUCADORES
Moneda 1330
Santiago, Chile

FEDERATION ENSEIGNMENT USTT
9 Rue de Grece
Tunis, Tunisia

Cliff GILES
120 Blythwood Road
Goodmayes, Essex, England.

GODOY
Santiago, Chile

Maria HERBERA
Avenida Matta 1159
Santiago, Chile.

Miyoji HIRAGAKI
Japanese Teachers Union
Nikoyoso, Japan

Herald HOLM
Nasles Pensjernet Parkvejen
Oslo, Norway.

Rosa IMVRIOTI
Directrice Lycee
Athens, Greece

IUS Secretariat
Prague, Czechoslovakia

KOTASTHANE
Honorary Secretary
Secondary Teachers Association
American Mission High School
Ahmednagar, India.

Toivo LAEHDESMAEKI
Lyseokatu,
Tampere, Finland.

Max MORRIS
23A Belsize Park Gardens
London NW3, England.

Mohd. OMER BASHIER Junior
Secretary School
Omdurman, Sudan.

Jose MOIX
Blek 6, A-C
627 Solidarita
Prague XX, Czechoslovakia

Roberto MORENA
POB 1175
Rio de Janiero, Brazil

Stauros ANGELIDES
Pancyprian Organization of Greek
Teachers
8 Galenou Street,
Nicosia, Cyprus

PEDAGOGUSOK SZAKAZERVEZETE
Gorkij Faszor 34,
Budapest VI, Hungary

RAMAKRISHNAIAH, Fnu
Vijayadavada, India

RAMUNY, Fnu
4 Appasamiv Pillai Street
Madras 21, India

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APPENDIX F (cont.)

RATNAWEERA, Fnu
Zabira College
Hettiwatta, Ceylon

SANCHEZ VITE STEN
Maranjo 174
Mexico City, Mexico

Enio SANDOVAL PIEXOTA
Valente 494
Sao Paulo, Brazil

Varkey SANTHISTHANE
Secondary School Teachers Asso.
Kottayama, South India.

Henrik SIDENIUS
Tonysvej 18,
Charlottenlund, Denmark

SINDICATO TRABAJADORES EDUCACION
Apartado 502,
Guatemala.

SUDJONO SIDAJAT
PEPGRI
Djakarta, Indonesia

Syndicat Travailleurs Enseignement et
Culture Albanie,
President NEBAHET
Tirana, Albania

UNION PROFESORES
Monjitas 825
Santiago, Chile

WARSINI KASTOMO
Djalan Indra 3,
Purwokerto, Indonesia

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